

### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. AUCHINCLOSS:

H. R. 13024. A bill for the relief of Tong Yuan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FARBERSTEIN:

H. R. 13025. A bill for the relief of Miksa Frater; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GUBSER:

H. R. 13026. A bill to validate the conveyance of certain land in the State of California by the Central Pacific Railway Co. and the Southern Pacific Co. to D'Arrigo Bros. Co., of California; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HYDE:

H. R. 13027. A bill for the relief of Claude Thomas Lawrence; to the Committee on the Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. R. 13028. A bill for the relief of Victor Hoffer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHELLEY:

H. R. 13029. A bill for the relief of Teresa Rosa Panesi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of California:

H. R. 13030. A bill for the relief of Joan Bennett; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Virginia:

H. R. 13031. A bill for the relief of Angelos J. Maroulis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming:

H. R. 13032. A bill directing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a homestead patent to the heirs of Frank L. Wilhelm; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. TOLLEFSON:

H. R. 13033. A bill for the relief of Floyd Oles; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEWES:

H. Con. Res. 342. Concurrent resolution recognizing the lifelong contributions of Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault (retired) to his Nation; to the Committee on Armed Services.

### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

686. By Mr. DOOLEY: Resolution adopted by the mayors and other municipal officials at the annual meeting of the New York State Conference of Mayors, Lake Placid, N. Y., June 4, 1958; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

687. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the city clerk, Elizabeth, N. J., urging proposals on the State and Federal levels for governmental action to ease the burden on the community of Elizabeth, relating to unemployment compensation; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

688. Also, petition of the secretary, Richmond Chamber of Commerce, Richmond, Mo., relative to approving and urging the enactment of Senate bill 3778 and the adoption of Senate Resolution 303; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### Extra Compensation to Postal Employees Performing Service at Higher Levels

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. KATHRYN E. GRANAHAH**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 18, 1958

Mrs. GRANAHAH. Mr. Speaker, I am offering a bill which would provide that postal employees who are assigned to duties and responsibilities of a salary level higher than that to which ordinarily they are assigned shall be paid the higher salary attached to such more responsible duties.

In the Postal Pay Act approved June 10, 1955—Public Law 68—it is provided in section 204 (b)—

If any employee is assigned for more than 30 days in any calendar year to duties and responsibilities of a salary level which is higher than the salary level to which his position is assigned \* \* \* he shall be paid for the period of his assignment in excess of 30 days a basic salary computed in accordance with the provisions of section 502.

Section 502 of the cited law has to do with permanent promotion to the higher level and the effect of section 204 (b) accordingly is to provide that when any employee works at a higher level than that to which ordinarily he is assigned he may be paid at a higher rate of pay in the same manner as though he had permanently been promoted to that higher level except that he must first perform 30 days of service.

Postal employees report that the Post Office Department is requiring them to repeat the 30-day requirement in each calendar year. I point out to you that in the quotation it is stated that such payment shall be allowed if an employee is assigned for more than 30 days in any calendar year. The law does not say that this employee must requalify in every

calendar year. It simply says that in order to qualify the period of 30 days must fall within a single 12-month calendar period.

I think it is improper for the Post Office Department to require, as I understand it is now doing in the vast majority of cases of this kind, the 30-day requalification period each succeeding year. It is now almost 2 years since this law has been in effect. In that period of time there has been acting supervision of varying degrees and lengths of time.

Mr. Speaker, I think that in view of the application placed upon this section by the Post Office Department, and in view of the length of time the law has now been operative, there can no longer be any continuing need for the 30-day indoctrination period. Accordingly, I am today introducing a bill to remove that 30-day limitation.

I hope that the bill can be brought to speedy action in the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and that my colleagues in the House will support the legislation when it comes to the floor.

### Flying Saucers

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. ROLAND V. LIBONATI**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 18, 1958

Mr. LIBONATI. Mr. Speaker, the advent of the saucers as sky objects has mystified the world. Several scientists predicted that their origin would be discovered as interplanetary, and surmised, further, that a secret weapon was in the inventive stage of development. The official word later came that, in reality, these objects were aircraft with saucer-like characteristics, recognized as in the development stage, with some now flying.

The prediction later was that we would see some official ones soon.

It was described as the simplest flying machine ever created and can hover, climb, and dart sideways riding on a column of air.

Thus, for 12 years the probes have been going on. The knowledge of these "what-niks" is still at the zero level.

The Air Force, acting upon these reports and being fearful of dangers from the skies, launched a secret, scientific search—over 200 scientists and engineers—working to discover the nature of this baffling aerial phenomena—these mysteries seen, but never caught—flying saucers. The Air Force has collected more than 800 sightings of flying saucers, and reports were received from outposts such as Alaska and Newfoundland, and from our vital atomic installation sites. Great secrecy shrouded this planning and special mechanisms, apparatus, instruments, and cameras—lenses—were perfected to photograph and register identifying color glows for determination of fuel supply, material, construction, and so forth.

By combining existing radar telescopes and cameras, photographs were taken of objects spotted in the daytime and glowing objects at night. Modified Navy sonar sound detection equipment shows the absence of sound a characteristic of most reports on flying saucers.

The Air Force, releasing after a 10-year study, a report that previous sightings of flying saucers were illusions, or explainable as conventional phenomena. The Air Force added that no aircraft of foreign origin were identified in these sightings. The study encompassed 316 pages, replete with charts, drawings, and statistical data.

Our Air Force also has a project in this field of research and has perfected a revolutionary design study that envisions a craft that will outdistance and outmaneuver present day jets and eliminate runways.

A vertical rising, man-bearing plane, resembling a flying saucer, has passed

drawing board and production development and has, since October 1957, been subjected to rigid tests at San Diego, Calif.—produced by the Ryan Aeronautical Co. However, no description of the Ryan plane was made public. The Air Force released an artist's conception of what the first American flying saucers would look like.

The drawing depicts a huge disk, with a raised central plateau that is serrated on one side by many vanes. Surmounting the plateau is a transparent cockpit like that in a conventional plane. It is expected that Avro, Ltd., of Canada, will build the saucer craft.

Yet, official comment made was that the people of San Diego might mistake the Ryan plane for the Avro project.

The Air Force thus was encouraged by the inflow of reports of sightings to develop an eccentric aircraft, thus introducing a new period of aviation development along technical lines, in which aircraft of unusual configuration and flight characteristics were considered. These disk-shaped craft resemble the thousands of objects that people have seen all over the United States and foreign countries for years. The flying disks may soon become a reality and thus set to rest the interest in a popular delusion. The official statement denies the flight of any saucers over the United States, in its study. The novel forms of new aircraft will appear from time to time and are fundamentally from the development of conventional aircraft and not a result of a supernatural or mysterious design. They will be faster, fly higher and farther than any present aircraft. But the natural and scientific laws of present knowledge are obeyed. The flying saucer is not an experience to be scoffed at, and the Air Force has concluded that, if reporting and investigating procedures could be improved, the percentages of cases carried as insufficient information and unknown would be greatly reduced. Accordingly, the system was improved with the result that the 131 sightings between January 1, 1955, and the present time were evaluated as follows:

	Percent
Balloons.....	26
Aircraft.....	21
Astronomical.....	23
Other.....	20
Insufficient information.....	7
Unknown.....	3

It has, by periodical reporting, reassured the public that none of the sighting was aircraft. The scientific data collected in the report were commented upon as being balloons, planes, or planets, viewed by people under circumstances which cause these common objects to take on unusual appearances.

First. Four thousand balloons released in the United States every day—weather and research balloons; weather balloons and upper research balloons. Balloons vary in size from 4 feet to 200 feet in diameter, released mostly at night, carrying running lights, causing a weird or unusual appearance. Also, at dawn or sunset they reflect slant rays of the sun upon surfaces. Large balloons caught in jet streams assume a near horizontal position (partially inflated, or flattened on top), traveling to

speeds of 200 miles an hour—a startling effect results.

Second. Modern planes under adverse weather and sighting conditions are reported as unusual objects and flying saucers.

Third. Planes at high altitudes reflect sun's rays or when jet exhausts are visible at night—can have the appearance of from disks to rockets in shape.

Fourth. Single jet bombers having multi-jet pods under swept-back wings have been identified as flying objects or saucers in V formation.

Fifth. Vapor trails will often appear to glow with fiery red or orange streaks when reflecting sunlight—afterburners as well.

Sixth. Astronomical objects are subject to illusions—bright stars, planets, meteors, comets and other celestial bodies—when observed through haze, light fog, or moving clouds. The planets Venus, Mars, and Jupiter have often been reported as unconventional moving objects. Observation of astronomical bodies with binoculars under adverse weather conditions, have been similarly described.

Seventh. Other misrepresentations are the result of reflections, searchlights, birds, kites, blimps, clouds, sun-dogs, spurious radar indications, hoaxes, fireworks displays, flares, fireballs, ice crystals, etc. For example, large Canadian geese, flying low over a city at night with street lights reflecting on their bodies; searchlights playing on scattered clouds, appear as moving disc-like shapes.

And so is explained away the myth of the flying saucer.

The sightings listed as unknown mean that the data was insufficient or unrelated to make a determination.

The sightings that do not give essential items of information essential to a true conclusion are similarly listed. These include description of size, form, shape or color of object; direction and altitude, exact time and location; wind and weather conditions.

### Flood Control on the Wabash River

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN V. BEAMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 18, 1958

Mr. BEAMER. Mr. Speaker, the Wabash River affects most of the Congressional Districts in Indiana. When flood conditions arise the effect is felt in successive stages in these districts. The upper Wabash River flows first through the Fifth District, then through portions of the Second, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Districts.

For this reason, I wish to include under unanimous consent, a statement made by our colleague, the gentlewoman from Indiana [Mrs. HARDEN], who so ably represents the Sixth District.

Congresswoman CECIL HARDEN, back in Washington after a weekend survey of flood

damage in west-central Indiana, today called for Federal action to prevent such terrible suffering and loss in the future.

Mrs. HARDEN said she is contacting the Army engineers urging expansion of the current channelization survey of the Wabash to embrace flood-control measures as well.

She called, too, for enactment by Congress of a bill authorizing construction of three huge reservoirs on the upper Wabash near Peru, Wabash, and Huntington. All three sites are included in a public works bill scheduled for action this week.

And she said she is urging the Army engineers and the Indiana Flood Control Commission to speed up surveys on three other proposed reservoir sites in west-central Indiana. The sites are:

1. Big Pine Creek, between Attica and Williamsport.
2. Big Sugar Creek, near Turkey Run State Park.
3. Wildcat Creek, near Lafayette.

Construction of these six reservoirs and deepening of the river channel below Terre Haute would, in Mrs. HARDEN's view, "end for all time the tragic losses the people of the Wabash Valley suffer from floods almost every year."

The Congresswoman pointed out that the Eagles Mill project in Putnam County, the only Federal flood-control reservoir in Indiana, has more than proved its worth and said completion of the huge Mansfield Dam on Raccoon Creek in Parke County, scheduled in 1959 or 1960, will help materially.

But she said real flood control for the Wabash Valley will not result until additional reservoirs are located further upstream.

She said it is quite possible that there would have been little damage in west-central Indiana during the current flood had the Peru, Wabash, and Huntington Reservoirs been in operation.

"We have to look at the river as a whole," she cautioned. "That is why I am supporting the three upstream sites. If we can get them under construction, we will be well on the way to solving the problem."

The Hoosier Congresswoman said the Indiana Flood Control Commission has worked out the reservoir plan and it is a good one.

"What we need," she concluded, "is to speed it up. The problem is an urgent one. Our people are losing millions of dollars every spring in crops and property damage, not to mention the threat to health and to life itself which the floodwaters pose."

She said extensive reconstruction and repair of levees will be necessary this year and construction of new levees probably will be needed to supplement the reservoir system. Several levees went out over the weekend as the swollen Wabash prevented normal water discharge from the streams.

Levee problems are particularly serious in the West Terre Haute, Terre Haute, Montezuma, and Clinton areas, Mrs. HARDEN said.

### Our Good Neighbor

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OVERTON BROOKS

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 18, 1958

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, the Dominican Republic, that great island nation which has for so long constituted the bulwark which has protected our southeastern sea frontier from atheistic communism, has vigorously protested to our Department of

State about some remarks made on the floor of this House concerning some of the high officials and military men of that nation.

In these times of great peril which confronts the Free World, I believe it to be our duty to not only take cognizance of these protests, but to determine if they are justified. Naturally, Mr. Speaker, it would be quite easy to shrug off the matter by simply saying "So what?" I must confess that if such protests came from one of the great powers, I would feel like doing exactly that.

But, Mr. Speaker, the Dominican Republic, although not a world power, militarily or economically, is, nevertheless, a sovereign nation, and one that has demonstrated over many years that it is our firm friend and our loyal ally. And, of even more importance is the fact that the Dominican Republic is an American nation. All of these circumstances make it imperative that we examine closely the relations that exist between the Dominican Republic and our own country. These circumstances include not only the geographical position of the Dominican Republic in relation to us, but also the ancient and traditional principle of noblesse oblige.

And even more important, Mr. Speaker, from the standpoint of our own welfare and the welfare of the Western Hemisphere, are the continuous and vicious attacks that have been for so long leveled against the Dominican Republic and its high officials. This constitutes something much more than mere coincidence. It is quite evident to all thinking Americans that there exists some central authority which has determined that our loyal ally, the Dominican Republic and its Government, so long established and so long friendly to us, must be eliminated. It is even more surprising when we remember that this state of things and all of this senseless vituperation has been launched against a small and valiant country, one that has always been our dependable friend and ally; that no such insulting vituperation has been unleashed against any Latin American nation that has, unlike our faithful Dominican ally, failed to openly and continuously condemn atheistic communism and those who support it for the conspiracy of bandits and murderers that they are. We must never forget, also, that it was not in the Dominican Republic that our Vice President, the man who holds the second highest elective office in our land, and his wife, the second lady of our Nation, were mobbed, attacked, spat upon, and ridiculed. On the contrary, when our Vice President and his wife visited the Dominican Republic, they were accorded the most friendly and cordial welcome. Indeed, there is no record of abuse being heaped upon any official visit by any dignitary of our Nation who has visited the Dominican Republic. The Dominican Republic has at all times demonstrated that it is, in fact and not in theory, a good neighbor in the very best sense of that term.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the Dominican Republic has objected, specifically, to the attacks made upon Gen. Rafael Trujillo, Jr., who is the highest military

authority in his country, and who, in the past few months, has shown a proclivity to carry on a friendship with and associate himself with the highest circles of society existing on our west coast. Unfortunately, some of these attacks have shown a tendency to use language that is, to say the least, of questionable taste, if not downright vulgar. I do not intend to imply, nor shall these remarks be construed as criticizing any of those who have commented. On the contrary, there is not the slightest doubt in my mind that those who have engaged in such castigation have had nothing more on their minds than the expression of the saving grace of humor. Be that as it may, in the face of the serious and grave world situation which threatens the very existence of our Christian civilization, the propriety of such humor is also questionable. Such speeches under the conditions now facing us tend to reflect upon the dignity of this country and hold it up to ridicule.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it has been alleged that General Trujillo, Jr., has been guilty of the awful crime of spending some \$50,000 a month on certain west-coast actresses, and that this sum is equal, give or take a little, to the amount of foreign aid extended to his country. Those making such statements simply have not bothered, or have not had the time to acquaint themselves with the facts. While I am only one humble Member of this great and important House, I have made it my business to ascertain the facts. Those facts are that we have not made any loan or gift to our friends of the Dominican Republic, nor have the people of that friendly nation participated in any way in the vast foreign-aid program under which we have for so long been distributing the bounty of our own Nation among the other nations of the world. On the contrary, the Dominican Republic, our staunch friend and valiant ally for so long, is and has been one of the few countries which has proudly stood upon its own feet, asking and accepting nothing from us. Actually, all the funds that we have spent in the Dominican Republic, and are spending in that proud and sovereign nation, have been, and are, to pay for our own technical installations there and to pay the salaries of the personnel there. Let us never forget that our guided-missile program, upon which our very survival may depend, is being continuously tested at Cape Canaveral, Fla., and that our testing range extends from Cape Canaveral through the Caribbean and into the South Atlantic. In order to insure the success of this vital part of our Military Establishment, we must have military establishments, or tracking stations in the Caribbean, and we must have them in a nation that is our firm friend and our dependable ally, a nation which has demonstrated its stability and ability to cope with those evil international Communists who are so desperate to infiltrate all of our most secret defense activities and thus warn and enlighten international communism in advance as to what may be expected from us in case the Free World is involved in a holocaust which might well mean the end of our

Christian civilization in the Western Hemisphere. In this respect, maintaining friendly and amicable relations with the tried and true Dominican Republic may well be absolutely necessary to the survival of our own great Nation.

Mr. Speaker, let me make it quite clear that I ask none of my colleagues and none of my compatriots to approve or pardon the activities of General Trujillo, Jr., in connection with his alleged activities in Hollywood. I am, quite frankly, concerned only with the welfare and survival of our own country. On the other hand, I firmly believe that it is incumbent upon all of us to refrain from vilification of this young man, the commander of the military forces of his nation, a nation which, to us and to every nation in the Americas, occupies a paramount position concerned with the very survival of our Nation, and even our hemisphere. His nation has long been a good neighbor to us. The least we can do is to be a good neighbor to his own country. Being a good neighbor is a two-way street. And, Mr. Speaker, in this instance, as selfish as it may sound, our very survival may depend upon it. And, even beyond that, decency and good manners require that we respect our friends.

Mr. Speaker, it has been alleged that the conduct of General Trujillo, Jr., has offended some of our traditional precepts and morals. May I point out, Mr. Speaker, that even granting, for the purpose of this speech only, that such is the case, such conduct would have been quite impossible without the active cooperation of many of our own compatriots? The alleged exaggerated hospitality of this high ranking military man from a friendly nation, now so vital to us, would have been quite impossible without the willing cooperation of citizens of our Nation, or at least permanent residents. Thus it is that if we single out General Trujillo, Jr., upon whom to cast aspersions, we must of necessity castigate also citizens of our own country.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I am sure that all of my colleagues will agree that if, as has been alleged, this young military officer from our friend and ally, the Dominican Republic, is spending some \$50,000 a month in our country, we should all be very happy. For more than a decade now, we have been scattering our resources over the world—excluding, I am sorry to say, the nations of Latin America, to any substantial extent, and especially the Dominican Republic—and our riches have been depleted accordingly. We are in the process of becoming a have-not nation. It is only a matter of time until we must ourselves seek economic assistance here. Certainly we would be fortunate indeed if we had a host of rich young men from other countries who would spend large sums in our country.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I ask only that my distinguished colleagues and my compatriots concern themselves with the welfare of our country and do not become embroiled in absurd attacks upon our friendly neighbors. Every attack made upon the Dominican Republic can benefit only Moscow and Peking. I earnestly suggest that every one of my

distinguished colleagues who has not already done so, read the remarks of our distinguished colleague from Wisconsin, Congressman WITHROW, which appeared in the RECORD on the 19th of June, under the title "The Interest of International Communism Has Been Served."

Mr. Speaker, my first objective is the welfare of our own great Nation, and the second is the welfare of our sister nation of the Americas. Only when those objectives have been achieved can we have any legitimate concern with the welfare of the rest of the world.

### Gen. Robert E. Wood, the Giant on the Paths of Boyhood Charity

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. ROLAND V. LIBONATI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 18, 1958

Mr. LIBONATI. Mr. Speaker, Gen. Robert Elkington Wood was born on June 13, 1879, in Kansas City, Mo., the son of Robert Whitney and Lillie nee Collins Wood. His father was one of the John Brown's raiders, a captain in the Union Army, a Kansas homesteader, a Colorado gold prospector, a coal and ice merchant. Young Wood went to West Point because he wanted an education and loved military life. He was graduated high in his class—13th—in 1900. He was careful in spending his money and left the Academy with a nest egg saved from his \$45 monthly pay. He served in the Philippines for 2 years—Philippine Insurrection—and was promoted to 1st lieutenant in the 3d Cavalry. He was posted in Montana and for 2 years taught French and Spanish at West Point. In 1905 he was sent to Panama.

Only a great man who has a real knowledge of the boys' world's desires could do the things that Gen. Robert E. Wood has done and is doing for the youth of the city of Chicago; through his tremendous building and recreational programs for the Chicago boys' clubs. Even in his retirement he contemplates earning a million to leave as a permanent endowment to the clubs. And he certainly is not fooling.

Throughout his entire life he has been in the center of big operations. His 10 years spent, first, as assistant chief quartermaster, then chief, and later director of the Panama Railroad Company during the construction of the Panama Canal, he hired thousands of employees and distributed millions of dollars of supplies each year.

Before the United States entered the First World War, however, Wood retired from the Army. He spent 2 years, from 1915 to 1917, with Du Pont and as assistant to the president of General Asphalt Co., but in 1918 donned his uniform once more. A colonel and a brigadier general, he acted as Quartermaster General for the entire United States until 1919 buying and distributing food, clothing, and

materiel for 4 million soldiers. Perhaps no one has ever had Army experience so helpful as General Wood's in the operation of a mail-order business.

His first mail-order house was Montgomery Ward, and until 1924 General Wood was vice president of that company. By the time he left to become vice president of Sears, Roebuck (Fortune has intimated that he was fired), Montgomery Ward was really beginning to show the other firm a contest. But not for long. Both Wood and President Kittle of Sears believed that the next great national growth would come from the South; they opened a string of southern mail-order houses, then a retail chain in the larger cities. When Kittle died in 1928, General Wood succeeded to his position, and he began the practice of establishing several medium-sized neighborhood department stores in big cities rather than one mammoth store downtown.

His expansion program of setting up retail stores in areas of expanding populations and activities as the vice president and president of Sears, Roebuck & Co. placed the concern in top position as the leader of mail order, retail, and department-store merchandising. The chainstore system grosses \$200 million and the retail department stores \$375 million annually. In 1938 Sears' gross income was \$575 million. In 1939, under retirement rule, General Wood moved up from president to chairman of the board. He remains "in the driver's seat."

He is an individual with an enlightened philosophy on life's social problems. He once stated:

I am a firm believer in the capitalistic system. Nevertheless, I do not see that the charge of socialism, communism, or regimentation should be hurled at every new proposal or reform. . . . A lot of businessmen will not look at facts. . . . Their reasoning is based on their dislikes. When you know the current income and trend for tenant farmers and sharecroppers in some States, for example, you cannot dismiss the problem by saying they are shiftless. Instead you know something has to be done to protect society against such a focus of trouble, and you lose your horror of the fellow who is willing to try to clean up the mess.

Until his disagreement on foreign policy, General Wood was friendly and cooperative with the Roosevelt administration—1932-36. He favored the AAA, SEC, social security, the housing program, and was called to Washington frequently for his advice, testimony, and service on committees. In 1939, Harry Hopkins appointed him to a temporary post as an official adviser on business relations. He was in disagreement on the domestic program. He advocated the dewatering of sterilized gold and described the modification of capital gains and undistributed profits taxes as burning the house down to get roast pig; begged for an end to hate talks. In 1940, he returned to the Republican fold.

A look at the Sears policy for its workers shows his attitude toward them. He believes that the Sears savings and profit-sharing pension plan helps to avoid strikes and labor unrest. It gives the employee greater security and unites him in the interest of the company's

program. A feature of the plan treats with constant wage formula for seasonal workers and sickness and vacation allowances.

General Wood is a director in the Atlas Corp., the United Fruit Co., the Illinois Central Railroad, and the National Life Insurance Co.; he is department chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago; and in September 1938 he became one of the three "public" governors of the New York Stock Exchange by appointment of President Martin. He resigned his post as chairman of the Economic Policy Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers in July 1941.

The general's America First activities brought him under public fire more than once.

Secretary of Interior Ickes was most vitriolic in his attack. But many interventionists spared him while attacking other prominent isolationists, and although he never showed any signs of open disagreement with Colonel Lindbergh or others, it was frequently rumored that he planned to resign or dissolve the America First Committee if the international situation should grow so critical that disunity placed the country in actual danger. This he apparently did not consider necessary until the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. On December 1, 1941, he announced that America First would "go into the 1942 national elections" with support for candidates opposing the administration's foreign policy, which was condemned as a "trend toward fascism in America." On December 8 he was quoted:

We opposed participation in this war in good faith, but now that we are in it, we shall support it.

In April 1908 General Wood married Mary Butler Hardwick, of Augusta, Ga. He is a great believer in big families, and they have four daughters and a son. Grandchildren get 200 shares of Sears common stock when born. Wood is usually up at 6, full of "storming, gregarious exuberance," and in bed before 11. Clothes do not matter to him; he is sometimes so impatient that he eats caramels with their paper on; he is a restrained doodler; his favorite expression is "let's charge," and his company has sometimes been called the old soldiers' home because there is more than one retired military man in it. He has a remarkable memory, even more for figures than for people, so inaccuracy makes him lose his temper more quickly than anything else. In Panama they say that he used to turn down parties in order to stay home and study census figures, and today the United States census reports and the Statistical Abstract still comprise his book of revelations. His life is not entirely a matter of statistics, however. He is a good horseman and dancer, a great reader of biography and history, an enthusiastic shot and fly fisherman.

#### REFERENCES

- First. Current Biography, 1941.
- Second. Business Week, page 17, March 11, 1939.
- Third. Fortune, volume 17, pages 66-69, May 1938.

Fourth. Time, volume 31, page 56, January 17, 1938.

Fifth. Who's Who in America.

Sixth. Who's Who in Commerce and Industry.

These interesting excerpts from an article written by Eleanor Page, the celebrated society feature writer of the Chicago Daily Tribune, on June 16, 1958, accurately depicts the strong sense of family unity practiced and advocated by General Wood. Chicagoans admire and children revere this great American who lives to serve the youth of America that they may better prepare themselves for the patriotic and civic responsibilities of citizenship.

[From the Chicago Daily Tribune of June 16, 1958]

**A COOL BREEZE FAILS TO CHILL WARMTH FOR GENERAL AND MRS. WOOD—YOUNG AND OLD OF FAMILY ATTEND GOLDEN FETE**  
(By Eleanor Page)

Noses, fingers, and toes were cold, but hearts were warm at the reception General and Mrs. Robert Elkington Wood held to celebrate their golden wedding anniversary Saturday in the Lake Forest home of their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Fentress, Jr.

Unseasonably chilly weather kept those at the outdoor event on the move. A setting sun glistened on velvety lawns. Red carpeting protected the path from the rambling home, formerly General and Mrs. Wood's, across the terrace and down to a green and white striped tent which sheltered the buffet tables.

#### STROLLING VIOLINISTS PLAY

A dozen strolling violinists played as relatives and friends gathered to congratulate General Wood, war veteran and business and civic leader, and his wife on their 50 years of married life.

A devoted family man, General Wood delayed the celebration from April 30, the actual date of the marriage, until yesterday so that his grandchildren and great-grandchildren, some of whom would have been away at school, could be present. And they all were from David Gorter, born in March, to Mrs. James W. Kinnaer III, of Jamaica, the Woods' oldest grandchild, who arrived with her infant son, William Mitchell, in her arms.

All family members wore white rosettes with ribbons printed with the years 1908-1958. David's rosette was pinned to his perambulator. The Wood's oldest daughter, Mrs. William H. Mitchell, pinned hers to a blue print frock, in which she shivered bravely. The youngest daughter, Mrs. Hugo V. Neuhaus, Jr., of Houston, pinned hers to a pink jacket which she wisely brought north to wear with her yellow print frock.

#### FRIENDS AND ADMIRERS

Among early arrivals was the dean of Chicago bankers, bearded, 90-year-old Albert W. Harris, longtime friend of General Wood. Through the receiving line flocked neighbors, and former neighbors, General Wood's former associates at Sears, Roebuck & Co., of which he was chairman; coworkers on the board of the Chicago Boys Club, one of his favorite civic activities, and scores of other friends and admirers.

A large American flag was hung between trees at the entrance to the home. Mrs. Wood, clad in blue-gray lace, and General Wood, in striped trousers and cutaway, were aided in the receiving by children and grandchildren, who took turns greeting guests.

#### ADMIRE FAMILY TREE

A dramatic entrance was made by Mrs. George Enzinger, the former Irene Castle McLaughlin, who braved the breezes in an ankle-length, figure-molding gown of scarlet

taffeta, a long overskirt of scarlet net trailing behind.

Everyone admired a Wood family tree mobile made for the occasion by Mrs. Charles F. Glore, a Lake Forest neighbor. It stood on the sun porch, and whenever anyone became confused about which child belonged to what parents and grandparents, the tree, with its family names dangling on fishlike shapes, was there to solve the problem.

General and Mrs. Wood were married in New York City while he was an instructor at West Point. He celebrated his 79th birthday at a dinner Friday night.

[From the Chicago Sunday Tribune of July 27, 1958]

**BOYS CLUBS—BOON TO CITY YOUTH—HELP IN FIGHT ON DELINQUENCY**  
(By Jacquelin Southerland)

Once upon a time, a group of boys broke into a deserted old home in one of Chicago's transitional areas. They were caught and they were afraid. They thought they would be sent to jail.

They weren't. They were lucky. The man who caught them was a Chicago Boys Club official. The home they broke into was slated to become another boys' club.

He invited all the boys to come back to the scene of their break-in once the club was in operation. They did and became charter members. Most of the boys were helped, but not all. To show the extremes, one became an outstanding student leader. Another, sadly, eventually went to a reformatory.

#### NOT A CURE-ALL

"We're not a cure-all," pointed out the boys' club director who told this story to illustrate what the clubs can and cannot do. "We don't claim to be able to end all juvenile delinquency or to help everybody. But we try. And we think we have a pretty good batting average."

Once upon an earlier time, an underprivileged boy had to sweep floors at the Lincoln Boys' Club to earn his membership fee.

Years later the boy, Irving Rudolph, became executive vice president of the Chicago Boys' Clubs.

In case the reader thinks it was cruel for the club to make Rudolph work for his dues, listen to his comments.

#### MORE APPRECIATIVE

"We've found," he said, "that boys appreciate things more if they have to work for them. Something for nothing doesn't work. The clubs aren't charity."

Today many boys still work for their dues, ranging from 25 cents to \$2 a year.

The first club was organized in 1902. The movement grew. Now there are 16,000 members in Chicago, ranging from 6 to 18. There are 13 clubs, 2 outposts, 7 camps, and 2 farms.

The newest completed club building is the General Robert E. Wood Club at 2950 25th street, built 3 years ago. Another new one is in the making. This is the Colonel Robert R. McCormick Club being built at 4835 Sheridan road.

The clubs are supported by the Community fund (19 percent) and contributions (81 percent). The Robert R. McCormick charitable trust has pledged \$400,000 toward this newest club named after the Tribune's late editor and publisher, and a fund campaign now is in progress to match this amount.

The clubs range from cramped quarters in rundown neighborhoods to comparatively plush buildings in well kept, home owning communities.

A Tribune photographer and reporter recently visited four of these clubs. First stop, the Kiwanis, formerly the Sheffield club at 2742 Sheffield avenue, in the midst of a community of 12,000 school-age children served by only four agencies.

The Kiwanis Boys Club is above the Sheffield police station. It covers two floors. On its first, the gymnasium once was a cell block, the recreation room was a courtroom.

#### GIRLS ARE MEMBERS

Upstairs are a library, science room, and crafts area. In the library, a 14-year-old red-headed girl, Rosalie Cook, 2738 Fullerton Avenue, was reading to some youngsters. Some clubs take girls, although the national policy frowns on it since there also is a national girls clubs organization. However, these clubs have not reached Chicago and, therefore, the Chicago boys clubs have 3,500 girls in their membership.

Rosalie took the club's science classes last winter, showing a marked aptitude for chemistry. She wants to be a doctor, perhaps a surgeon.

The club quarters obviously are old, so is much of the equipment. But both are kept in tiptop shape.

The table tennis tops are waxed to make them last longer. There are no initials cut into the furniture, no scribbling on the walls, and the place is cleaned twice a week, said the director, A. O. Nicolette.

"I've been in boys club work for 35 years," said Nicolette proudly, "and I have never seen a nicer bunch of youngsters."

## Our Water Resources as Seen by Senator Mansfield

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

### HON. OVERTON BROOKS

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 18, 1958

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, the 45th National Convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress was honored by having Senator MIKE MANSFIELD welcome the members to Washington. While he extended the members a warm and most cordial welcome, he gave the meeting vitally important information on our water resources in his brilliantly delivered speech. I feel all the Members of Congress will be interested in reading his remarks, which I present below:

WELCOMING SPEECH OF SENATOR MIKE MANSFIELD, DEMOCRAT, MONTANA, 45TH NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL RIVERS AND HARBORS CONGRESS, MAY 15, 1958

It is indeed a pleasure to be here this morning and I bring to all of you the greetings of the Senate of the United States for a most successful 45th convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress.

During this session of Congress the House and Senate have given considerable time and deliberation to the best and most immediate means of combating the recession which has engulfed the Nation. The Rivers and Harbors Congress has and can continue to do a great job in helping to meet this challenge through its efforts in behalf of water resource development. This Nation's water resources are now recognized for their worth and if this value is to be fully realized it will require a coordinated plan of development and protection.

President OVERTON BROOKS and Executive Vice President William H. Webb are to be highly commended for effective guidance and counsel in developing our water resources.

The public works programs being considered by Congress as antirecession measures include flood control, rivers and harbors construction, watershed programs, water-pollution control, and reclamation, all of vital concern to you folks.

Water requirements for this country will be much greater in the future than they are today. Water use for domestic and industrial purposes has increased 50 percent in the past 10 years. In many areas supply has not kept pace with the demand and this problem will become more difficult in the next few years.

Rivers and harbors projects are naturals in any antirecession program, they provide employment, they provide a stabilizing influence on local economy and provide multipurpose benefits. The continued growth of our population and the expansion of industry along our waterways are intensifying flood, stream pollution and power problems. This organization can be of inestimable value in assisting the Federal Government and the individual States in meeting these numerous problems. We know that our natural wealth is not endless and this organization has helped and will continue to help guide the policy of the Government in water-resource development.

I do not want to appear to be preoccupied with construction of power project and navigation projects for I fully realize the attainment of our goals in water resource development will require a variety of conservation practices. Among these is the prevention and control of water pollution and the regulation of runoffs to even out stream flows. In addition, we must give consideration to the preservation of our recreation facilities.

I would like to comment briefly on the international aspects of America's water resource development. It is not news to anyone here that the nations of the Free World are not only competing with the Communist world on a military and ideological basis but we are also competing with the Soviet Union and her satellites for industrial supremacy, which has definite relationship with the development of rivers and waterways for power and navigation.

In the past year several startling reports have been issued in the Senate pointing up the tremendous progress made in the Soviet Union on the development of their water resources.

A report issued by the Senate Committee on Interior indicated that Russia and China are driving forward river and water resource development programs that are overtaking those of the United States.

After ALLEN ELLENDER, the senior Senator from Louisiana, returned from his most recent trip to the Soviet Union he stated that "As a result of my inspection of installations in Russia I am convinced that in water transportation and hydroelectric power development they are inching ahead of us and in some areas of the tooling industry they are very close to our own standards."

HENRY JACKSON, the junior Senator from Washington made a trip to the Soviet Union in 1957 and he reported that he was particularly impressed by the Soviet advance in the field of hydroelectric power—"one of the vital bases for industrial growth and strength." Senator JACKSON inspected a dam at Stalingrad on the Volga River which, when completed in the near future, will have a generating capacity of 2,310,000 kilowatts—far greater than that produced at Grand Coulee Dam. The Soviet Union already has in operation at Kuibyshev on the Volga a dam larger than Grand Coulee. It is the world's largest single producer of hydroelectric power. Its generating capacity is 2,100,000 kilowatts.

This is only a small sample of what the Russians are doing in the field of water resource development. They have not accomplished what we have in this country with free enterprise, but we cannot be over-

confident. We must go on to greater things in the field of water-resource development, so that we can maintain this leadership. We cannot do this standing still and the Rivers and Harbors Congress can be instrumental in seeing that we maintain this lead.

I was indeed sorry that the President saw fit to veto the omnibus rivers and harbors bill. Over 90 percent of the projects included in this general authorization measure were approved in Federal Government surveys and studies. The bill included many Army engineer projects of vital importance to every section of the country, flood-control projects, harbor projects, and multi-purpose power projects.

This legislation has been referred back to the Senate Committee on Public Works and I am confident that the committee will recommend that the Congress override the Presidential veto. An additional year's delay in authorizing these projects will have grave consequences, especially at this time when stimulants and new sources of employment are so badly needed.

The Rivers and Harbors Congress is nearing its half century of service to the Nation in preserving and developing our water resources. Water has been taken for granted for far too many years and largely through the efforts of this organization we in America are becoming water conscious, a major factor in the growth of the United States.

The Senate is truly indebted to the Rivers and Harbors Congress for its advice and counsel. Majority Leader LYNDON JOHNSON and my colleague, the senior Senator from Montana, JAMES E. MURRAY, and the entire membership of the Senate join me in welcoming the Rivers and Harbors Congress to the Nation's Capital.

## H. R. 12832: A Bill To Provide Aid to Railroads

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. GLENN CUNNINGHAM

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 18, 1958

Mr. CUNNINGHAM of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, there will shortly be before the House a bill designed to aid one of this Nation's oldest and most vital industries—the railroads.

The Senate has acted on recommendations of the Smathers committee. The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee has reported a bill, H. R. 12832, which will provide aid to railroads along the same lines as the legislation passed in the other body.

I have been hearing from many of my constituents about their desires for legislation in this field. Not all my letters have been from those representing the railroad industry alone, although we have received many from railroad employees themselves. I have also received letters by the hundreds from outside the industry itself due to the fact that Omaha is the fourth largest rail center in the country and has 10 trunklines operating in the city.

Thus, there are many persons in addition to railroad workers who are interested in the future of the shining rails and the diesels. We know that railroads will always be with us, but for many

railroads it is a time for decision: railroads run by private enterprise or by the Government.

My people do not want Government-run railroads. They want a healthy railroad industry able to stand on its own feet and compete in a free market with other forms of transportation. The burdens of ever-increasing Government regulation are strangling the initiative of this country's railroads, and action must be taken.

I stand in support of the recommendations made by the Smathers committee, including the move to abolish the excise tax on transportation. I was happy to note the remarks by the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. MILLS] on the floor of the House recently that he finds the transportation tax the most offensive of the excise taxes. I would most warmly join him in this sentiment, and in his wisdom I hope the gentleman and other members of the Ways and Means Committee will find it expedient to report a tax bill to the House which eliminates this burden on our railroads and other transportation carriers and on every person who travels or ships freight. This certainly must be one tax that would not be missed in the Treasury, since its repeal would spur spending for transportation, which automatically causes other spending and more tax dollars for the Treasury.

I urge my colleagues who are doubtful about this issue of aid for the railroads to consider the choice: this program or federally run railroads. I doubt that the most ardent Federal aid champion on the floor would look forward to control and operation of the railroads by Uncle Sam. I shudder at the thought.

## Senate Salad Luncheon

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. HALE BOGGS

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 18, 1958

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, Louisiana's claim as the producer of the Nation's finest salad oil, is again substantiated by the use of 5½ quarts of this vital ingredient in preparing the dressing for Senate salad of 1958.

I am glad once again to have the opportunity to serve as a host at the second annual Senate salad luncheon, to be held this afternoon in the Senate District of Columbia Committee room.

My fellow hosts have revealed to you the many ingredients which have been blended together to make up this unique creation—a masterpiece of culinary art.

But this tasteful combination of ingredients—shrimp molded into lemon-flavored gelatin cubes, artichoke hearts, tomatoes, greens, and all the rest—would be lifeless were it not for the special salad dressing.

And that salad dressing would lack perfection were it not for the inclusion of the finest salad oil—Louisiana salad oil—expertly blended with just the right

amounts of vinegar and a special garlic-type salad dressing mix.

I hope that all of you will join us today for a plentiful serving of another Senate salad.

### The Execution of Hungarian Patriots

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. FRANCIS E. WALTER**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 18, 1958

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, recently some Members of the Congress have been invited by the Soviet Ambassador to accept his hospitality. There was a time when such an invitation would have been rejected without hesitation as having been extended—vicariously—by the bloody hand of Joe Stalin. In view of current events such a tempo may return.

But some may think times change. That is true. Today the jet airplanes are faster than the propeller-driven aircraft of the war years. Our current functional architecture is at variance with the Union League Club of Philadelphia, or, to cite local examples, the Court of Claims and the old State Department on Pennsylvania Avenue. Times do change, appearances alter, but principles remain. It still is necessary to place a stone upon a stone. There must be mortar. A steel frame helps, but is not necessary. The Parthenon, Chartres, and Notre Dame de Paris all stand even after centuries of erosion. So survive truth, fidelity, and courage.

Appearances change, but principles do not. Through the years the great religions have survived and stand today for the same truths which their founders and their apostles first advocated.

Communism is a form of distorted religion, spawned in hate, aimed at division, and dedicated to destruction. Communists are dedicated. They believe that the millennium will come on this earth. But only when all the peoples of all the countries of all the world are—not members of the Communist Party; that is too elite—subject to Communist control and discipline. Only then will they have achieved their objective.

Workers cannot be members of the party. That is reserved for the elite. But they can—and must—be members of the movement.

Now, what is the movement? It is the apparatus. It is the cause. It is the Daily Worker. It is the American Youth Congress. It is the League for Peace and Democracy. In short, Mr. Speaker, the Communist movement is a chameleon. It takes on colors which are compatible with its local surroundings. It is a creature which can phase into local flora. Its appearance changes. Its external manifestations change. But its basic principles remain immutable.

In Joe Stalin's day people who had access to the news came to know him as the world's greatest butcher and—at the same time—as the most successful prac-

itioner of communism in action. Then Joe died, or was liquidated. The new masters of the Communist conspiracy have put on masks and sought to make the uninquisitive and the uninformed forget the butchery, the liquidation of millions in Europe and around the world. So now the masks are off. The cycle is complete. Once more the extended Communist hand publicly drips with blood. Again, by their own admission, they stand revealed as murderers of national patriots.

As part of this new look they sent us their new Ambassador "Smiley" Menshikov. He was well trained for his job. He had honors from the Moscow School of Public Relations. He was the Soviet answer to Madison Avenue. It was thought that he could take us in. I must say, Mr. Speaker, he achieved a degree of success.

He did his job well. "Smiley" was all over the scene. He entertained extensively. Ladies loved him. He smiled at us from our television screens and had commercial sponsors. It was a good commie show. This was the new look—the Khrushchev vision—of communism. We listened to good Soviet music. One of our boys won the Tchaikowsky competition. The harmony was sweet. But then, suddenly, came a jangling, discordant note. All at once we recalled the wanton murder of Hungarians in the streets by Soviet troops and tanks in 1956. Once more we were reminded of the liquidation of Germans, of Czechs, of Slovaks, of Bulgars, of Albanians. Again we recalled the wholesale slaughter of Rumanians, of Latts, of Estonians, Lithuanians, of Poles, of Ukrainians, White Russians, of Byelorussians—of the whole blood bath that is communism.

And what called it to our attention? It was the dramatic, the sad news of an Associated Press story of last Monday which said that Imre Nagy—the leader of the freedom fighters in Hungary—had been murdered by the Communists. The Associated Press story said "Moscow broke the word first." Very appropriate. They should have. They engineered it. They executed it.

Mr. Speaker, with the death of Imre Nagy and his brave cohorts dies the myth of the new communism. If that be a fact, these courageous men have not died in vain. And, with the departure—temporary though it may be—from our shores of the smiling duplicity, of the false face of communism in the person of Ambassador Menshikov, we can be reminded again of the true nature of this conspiracy, dedicated to destroy not only Hungarians but all people who are or want to be free. So, for a time, there will be a hiatus in the flow of invitations from the Soviet Ambassador.

I hope, Mr. Speaker, that this Congress will soon pass the bill which I reported some time ago which grants permanent haven to the brave Hungarian freedom fighters, the blood brothers of Imre Nagy, of Arpad, of St. Stefan. The Hungarians stood at the gates of Budapest in 1956 as their ancestors stood at the gates of Vienna in the 13th century. We owe all of them a debt which we in the Congress can repay by giving legislative approval to their entry and saying, "Wel-

come, brother. You know the enemy. Tell us about him. And let us never forget his true nature. Stay with us and enrich our heritage, as your countrymen have done in years past."

Mr. Speaker, I would like to enclose a statement which the Department of State released on June 17, 1958:

#### STATEMENT ON EXECUTION OF HUNGARIAN PATRIOTS

The execution of Imre Nagy and Pal Maleter and other Hungarian patriots, first publicly announced last night by radio Moscow, can only be regarded by the civilized world as a shocking act of cruelty. The preparation of this act, beginning with the Soviet abduction of Imre Nagy from the Yugoslav Embassy in Budapest in violation of assurances of safe conduct pledged by the Soviet puppet, Kadar, was by stealth and secrecy. It follows, significantly, on Mr. Khrushchev's April visit to Budapest. It has also come at a time when the Soviet Union has been attempting to persuade the world that international discussion of the plight of Hungary and eastern Europe generally should not take place because it would constitute unwarranted intervention in the internal affairs of these countries.

The Soviet Union, which has pursued a policy of terror toward the peoples of Hungary and of the other dominated countries of eastern Europe for over 12 years, must bear fundamental responsibility for this latest crime against the Hungarian people and all humanity. The murder of these two Hungarian leaders, who chose to serve the interests of their nation rather than those of Soviet communism, brings to a tragic culmination the Soviet-Communist betrayal of the Hungarian people. It is the executioners of Imre Nagy and Pal Maleter, and not the executed patriots, who have committed treason against the Hungarian nation. By this act the Soviet Union and the Soviet-imposed regime in Hungary have once more violated every principle of decency and must stand in judgment before the conscience of mankind.

### Statement by Hon. Isidore Dollinger Urging Increased Social Security Benefits

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. ISIDORE DOLLINGER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 18, 1958

Mr. DOLLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I am including in the RECORD my statement to the Committee on Ways and Means covering proposed amendments to the Social Security Act.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee on Ways and Means, it is a shocking reality that millions of our elder citizens, dependent upon Social Security benefits for their existence, do not have enough to eat, cannot afford necessary medical care, hospitalization, or nursing care; are deprived of many essentials, so that their standard of living is plummeting to new depths. We are proud to call ours a land of plenty. How, then, can we, in good conscience, close our eyes to the sad plight of those countless older persons, who, having worked hard during their younger days, are now the main victims of ever-increasing living costs. Mounting evidence proves that present social-security benefits are grossly inadequate to meet even the barest necessities of life.

I have received hundreds of letters describing pitiful circumstances and hardship being suffered by older people in my District; petitions bearing thousands of names of those who need our help, have been sent to me, and I have turned them over to your committee for consideration. I feel certain that all my colleagues have received similar pleas from the elder citizens they represent.

There are many bills before your committee which provide for liberalized benefits, which would institute new programs, and which contain numerous new meritorious provisions. I wish to emphasize those provisions which would meet the most pressing needs and which demand our immediate favorable action.

First of all, cash monthly benefits must be increased at least 10 percent; this would mean that a single individual or a family unit now receiving social security benefits would receive at least a small increase in monthly benefits. Ten percent is the minimum increase to be considered; nothing less will help to meet the all-time high cost of food, to mention but one essential.

A dire necessity is a program of health benefits to cover the cost of certain hospital, nursing home, and surgical services for those receiving old-age and survivors insurance benefits and for persons who would be eligible for OASI benefits if they applied. This vitally needed protection should be provided within the framework of our national system now established as the American way of protecting our workers and their families against hazards of income loss due to old age, disability, or death. The health program proposed would be of great assistance to those aged persons and to widowed mothers of young children who now cannot obtain or afford private insurance and cannot meet the expense of illness. They should receive necessary hospital care, subsequent skilled nursing-home care, and surgical care as needed.

The health program, its insurance coverage and financing, as provided in the Forand bill, has my staunch support, and many thousands of my constituents have requested its passage.

I also urge your committee to take favorable action on proposed legislation which would provide that full benefits under the Social Security Act, when based upon the attainment of retirement age, will be payable to men at age 60 and to women at age 55. I introduced a bill providing for this revision of the law, which would lend a helping hand to our aging population and create additional job opportunities for our young people. Many persons reaching the ages specified would prefer to retire if they could receive the financial assistance afforded by social security benefits. Their retirement would mean jobs for our young people all over the country as they come out of school and are ready for work, as well as for others desperately in need of employment. We should also consider that it is practically impossible for the average person over 45 years of age to get a job. According to a Department of Labor survey, 3 out of every 4 employers refuse to hire persons of that age. Inasmuch as this vicious ban exists, our older workers, when out of a job, face desperation and humiliation in their search for work. If they can receive social security benefits at the ages specified in my bill, many will not seek jobs and will thus make work available to millions of younger people.

I have also introduced a bill to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits under the Social Security Act. Many persons receiving social-security benefits have dependents and heavy obligations; they cannot possibly fulfill their obligations unless they work and supplement the amount received under social security.

The existing limitation is very unfair and imposes grave hardships.

We should also eliminate the requirement that an individual must have attained the age of 50 in order to become entitled to disability-insurance benefits. Disabled workers under 50 are, in many cases, completely destitute and in need of financial assistance. They are entitled to the benefits of social security when they can no longer take care of themselves. My bill would protect these workers, who must depend upon social security for their very existence.

Other bills I have introduced would increase the amounts payable by the Federal Government to States having approved plans for old-age assistance, and would provide that entitlement to State workmen's compensation benefits shall not prevent an individual from receiving full disability insurance benefits.

In considering amendments to the Social Security Act, it is imperative and only fair that we remember that we are weighing the fate of our great industrious body of American workers, not the indolent. We should help those who have done all in their power to help themselves; who have paid for their old-age insurance; who have economized and saved against the day when they would be too old to work or obtain unemployment, and who, through no fault of their own, are now in desperate straits, because of the tremendous economic changes which have taken place in our country. These are the people who will starve rather than ask for bread, who will suffer pain and illness rather than beg for medical aid, who would abhor asking for welfare aid, no matter what their suffering might be. These are the people who, in the prime of their lives, constitute the very backbone of America.

I urge your committee to take favorable action on proposed amendments to the Social Security Act which would provide the benefits so greatly needed and so much deserved by our older citizens. We must not desert them, but must accept and discharge our responsibility to them, and help restore their sense of well-being, their morale, and a decent standard of living which is rightfully theirs.

### The Fire-Ant-Eradication Program

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEE METCALF

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 18, 1958

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, on several occasions I have called the attention of my colleagues to my bill, H. R. 783, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to begin continuing studies of the effects of pesticides on fish and wildlife.

As you know, the other body has passed S. 2447, the companion measure by the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON]. It and H. R. 783 are pending in the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

The Agriculture Department appropriation bill, Public Law 85-459, granted the Department \$2.4 million to continue its war on the destructive pest, the imported fire ant.

As part of their larger concern over indiscriminate dumping of billions of pounds of toxic chemicals over our crop and timberland each year, without knowing what they will do to fish, birds, small

game, and even man, conservationists have questioned the use of two chemicals, heptachlor and dieldrin, in the war against the fire ant.

To date less than 300,000 acres have been doused with these deadly chemicals in the fire-ant-control program. Treatment is planned for an area of up to 20 million acres.

The very limited research possible to date has given us more questions than answers. We know that fish, birds, and small game die in areas treated with these two poisons. Here is the most recent report by competent technicians of the wildlife mortality in areas treated with heptachlor and dieldrin:

EFFECTS OF THE FIRE ANT ERADICATION PROGRAM UPON WILDLIFE, SUMMARY OF INFORMATION AVAILABLE MAY 25, 1958

The imported fire ant (*Solenopsis saevissima richteri* Forel) apparently entered this country in the vicinity of Mobile, Ala., about 1918, and has extended its range until it now infests some 20 million acres in 8 Southeastern States. In March 1957, the United States Department of Agriculture stated that it had requested Congressional approval for control of this pest, and on October 7, 1957, the Department announced plans for large-scale eradication programs. Insecticidal applications were to be made by airplane, motorized ground equipment, and hand applicators, and it was stated that all infested lands, regardless of ownership or use, would need to be treated if the program was to succeed. It was anticipated that a single application of 2 pounds of heptachlor or dieldrin per acre would give protection for a minimum of 3 years.

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife recognizes the value of, and the need for, effective control of insect pests. However, the Bureau has moral and statutory obligations to aid in the development of information, methods, and materials which will protect and preserve desirable wildlife species, resist depletion, and promote the use of these living resources. In keeping with these responsibilities, constant efforts are made to determine the toxicity of pesticides to birds, fish, and wild mammals, and to evaluate insect-control operations as factors in wildlife depletion.

At the time the fire ant eradication program was launched, the Bureau had little direct information on effects to be expected from applications of granular heptachlor or dieldrin. Indirect information included:

Aerial applications of 5 pounds of DDT (in oil) per acre of forest were highly destructive to birds.

Damage to fish and other aquatic life had resulted when forest areas were treated with 2 pounds of DDT (in oil) per acre.

Five annual applications of 2 pounds of DDT (in oil) per acre reduced numbers of nesting birds by 26 percent.

Studies with penned quail and pheasants had shown that heptachlor is 10 to 15 times more toxic than DDT fed under comparable conditions, and that dieldrin is 20 times more toxic than DDT.

Reproduction of penned quail and pheasants was reduced by feeding upon diets containing sublethal amounts of DDT, heptachlor, or dieldrin.

The Bureau had no desire to prejudice the fire ant eradication program on the basis of this indirect evidence. It was felt, however, that the magnitude of operations scheduled to involve millions of acres, the toxicity of the insecticides used, and the persistent residues left by these materials posed possible threats to wildlife values. The Department of Agriculture was advised of the Bureau's concern, and in December 1957 arrangements were made for exchange of information

through liaison representatives appointed by the 2 organizations. At the same time, studies of the effects of the eradication program upon wildlife were initiated. Bureau employees were assigned to determine the extent and significance of any immediate losses of wildlife, and to evaluate possible long-range effects upon reproduction and maintenance of wildlife numbers. Work of these employees was augmented through research contracts with Louisiana State University and Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and through the cooperation of the Texas Game and Fish Commission.

Data on possible long-range effects upon reproduction and maintenance of populations will not be available for several months. Information on immediate effects has been obtained through checks of sample areas in Decatur County, Ga., and Acadia Parish, La., and through systematic pretreatment and posttreatment studies of study areas in Wilcox County, Ala., and Hardin County, Tex. These data may be summarized as follows:

**Decatur County, Ga.** Posttreatment observations were made in various sections of the 48,000 acres treated by aerial application between November 20, 1957, and March 5, 1958. Observers were Deen, Webb, Ross, Cole, Williams (Atlanta Regional Office, B. S. F. & W.); Speake (Alabama Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit); Rosene, DeWitt (Branch of Wildlife Research, B. S. F. & W.).

No evidence of damage to fish and other aquatic life in 5 impoundments, 14 smaller ponds, and other miscellaneous pools and tanks checked at various intervals between February 24 and March 14 (Webb).

No evidence of wildlife damage apparent in section treated on November 20 and checked 3 months later, on February 25. Another area treated January 10 and 13 revealed no sick or dead specimens when checked between February 25 and March 5 (Deen, et al.).

Heavy losses in sample plot (approximately 2 acres) treated on January 29 and checked on February 6 (Rosene, Speake) and on March 18 (Rosene, DeWitt). Dead specimens recovered included 6 quail, 7 rabbits, 20 songbirds, 3 field rodents, and 1 cat. Heptachlor and heptachlor epoxide were found in tissues of these specimens. Bird and animal activity in this area on February 6 was appreciably lower than in adjacent untreated plots, and no live birds or rodents were seen on March 18.

Six plots (size not given) treated between February 20 and March 5; checked by Deen, et al. on several dates between February 26 and March 5. Dead specimens found included 18 quail, 24 rabbits, 62 songbirds, 5 rodents, 2 cats, and 1 calf. Presence of heptachlor and heptachlor epoxide in birds and rabbits was demonstrated by chemical analysis. Dead frogs (13) were subsequently observed in one of these areas on March 18 (Rosene, DeWitt).

**Hardin County, Tex.** Pretreatment and post-treatment observations were made on 1,400 acres treated by aerial application with 2 pounds heptachlor per acre on March 3. Studies were made by D. W. Lay (Texas Game and Fish Commission). Sampling was done on a systematic basis, using 24 transects 66 feet by 660 feet representative of the entire area, and through roadside counts. Incomplete report dated April 5 shows:

Pretreatment counts showed 8.9 birds per mile of roadside and 6.1 birds per acre. Post-treatment counts showed 1.4 birds per mile and 1.7 birds per acre.

Quail numbers dropped 77 percent in 10 days after treatment, and survivors were observed to have difficulty flying.

Ninety-one birds, 2 nutria, 3 rabbits, 1 squirrel, 2 raccoons, 1 opossum, and 3 armadillos were found dead. Mortality reached its peak on the 9th and 10th days.

Heavy loss of aquatic life despite efforts to protect canals, etc.

Chemical analysis of birds and mammals showed presence of heptachlor and heptachlor epoxide in such quantities that death is presumed to have resulted from heptachlor poisoning.

**Wilcox County, Ala.** Pretreatment and post-treatment observations were made on approximately 4,000 acres on and near the Alabama Polytechnic Institute lower coastal plains research substation. A control area of 550 acres was left untreated; 1,000 acres were treated with dieldrin; and the remainder treated with heptachlor. Observers were Dr. M. F. Baker, Leader, Alabama Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, and assistants. Incomplete report shows:

Fourteen out of sixteen coveys of quail on the treated area disappeared, and are presumed to have been killed. Range of the remaining 2 coveys include untreated land off the area. Quail on untreated control area were unharmed.

Heavy mortality of ground-dwelling species, such as towhees, meadow larks, cotton rats.

Two hawks, one barred owl, and one crow found dead; four red fox cubs killed in the den.

Newly killed specimens still being found 7 weeks after treatment. Thus far, 180 animals of 24 species have been recovered.

Heavy losses of fish and frogs.

Heavy losses of fish in pond three-eighths of a mile from area treated with dieldrin.

Specimens from this area are now being analyzed. Heptachlor and heptachlor epoxide have been found in all specimen examinations completed.

**Acadia Parish, La.** Post-treatment observations were made on 2 plots; 1 of 300 acres treated with heptachlor on March 2 and observed on March 5; and 1 of 400 acres treated March 1 and observed March 10. Observers were Glasgow and Catalano (L. S. U.). Pretreatment and post-treatment determinations of earthworm numbers were made in 4 treated areas on an untreated check plot. Preliminary report dated May 20 shows number of earthworms in treated plots decreased from 4.75 per 5-inch sample to 1 or 78.9 percent. Decrease on the check plot was from 2.5 to 2.4, or 44 percent.

Initial mortality of animal life was apparently high. Mammals, birds, fish, crayfish, and snakes were found dead. No estimate of reduction in bird and animal numbers is given.

These reports from all areas studied by Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife employees or cooperating agencies show losses of birds and small mammals as an immediate consequence of the fire ant control operations. Bird numbers in the two most extensively studied areas were reduced 75 to 85 percent. In Hardin County, Tex., dead specimens recovered amounted to 33 percent of the estimated pretreatment population. Quail and rabbit populations were decimated or completely wiped out.

The areas involved in these studies represent a relatively small proportion of the 300,000 acres treated to date, or of the 20 million or more acres scheduled for treatment. The data so far available reflect only immediate losses and do not indicate possible long-range effects from continued exposure to residues in the soil. Further studies are needed to establish whether the observed losses are atypical or whether they are replicated throughout the range of the imported fire ant.

The Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture are continuing to work together in efforts to develop guidelines and procedures which will minimize damage to wildlife resources.

And so our researchers tell of the direct effects of these poisons. As you see, they are serious. But they may be dwarfed by the longtime indirect effects. We know little enough about the direct ef-

fects. We know practically nothing about the indirect effects on reproduction, beneficial insects, soil organisms, and man. Laboratory tests show that some pesticides inhibit reproduction of wildlife. For all we know, we may be busying ourselves rendering the next generation sterile as we go about scattering these pesticides.

The 300,000 acres treated to date in the fire-ant-control program is only a fraction of the 20 million acres scheduled for treatment. In turn, that 20 million acres is only a fraction of the more than 70 million acres over which at least 3 billion pounds of pesticides were scattered to kill insects, weeds, and plant diseases last year.

The above summary deals with two poisons. Each year dozens of new pesticides are developed. The most recent issue of the Pesticide Handbook lists more than 6,000 commercial preparations of poisons for controlling pests.

Of course, this control program is justified. The Department of Agriculture estimates that insects alone cause losses exceeding \$4 billion a year. Everyone appreciates the need for minimizing the damage to farm and forest.

But we also must be concerned over the potentially destructive effects of these chemicals on wildlife. For this control program also involves the multi-billion-dollar recreation and commercial fishery industry of interest to at least 40 million Americans. According to a recent survey, America has some 25 million sportsmen. They spend at least \$3 billion and 567 million man-days just hunting and fishing each year.

Sportsmen, conservationists, foresters, and farmers are equally concerned about minimizing damage to crops and to wildlife. We must have the research authorized by this bill to save as much of both as possible.

## The Cultural Facilities of Nation's Capital Found To Be Inferior to All Leading European Capitals, and Numerous Smaller European Cities

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 18, 1958

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, in its splendid report on S. 3335, sponsored by Senators FULBRIGHT, WILEY, and ANDERSON, the Senate Public Works Committee declared:

All Americans are very proud of their National Capital, yet the cultural facilities here are inferior to all leading European capitals, and numerous smaller European cities. Adequate facilities are not available for presenting grand opera in full performance with suitable stage and scenery equipment. This lack of an adequate center for the arts in Washington detracts from our international prestige. Visitors from abroad to Washington inquire about our opera house and are told we have none. \* \* \* Our citizens are not without talent or interest in

the arts, and these facilities should be developed to provide common ties which will unite the United States with other nations and assist in the further growth and development of friendly, sympathetic, and peaceful relations between the United States and the other nations of the world.

The committee believes that music, art, poetry, drama, and dance, transcends language barriers, and provides a means of communication between people of different nationalities, which will permit conveyance to people of other countries some of the basic concepts of the American way of life.

The Wall Street Journal in a front-page story on May 15, 1958, declared that while Vice President Nixon and his entourage were running into angry mobs the New York Philharmonic Symphony on its South American tour at the same time was everywhere greeted with warmth and affection by cheering symphony fans. And on May 19, 1958, the New York World Telegram said editorially that—

[From the New York World Telegram of May 19, 1958]

#### COUNTERPART TO CARACAS

There is a faintly encouraging counterpoint to last week's savage outburst in Caracas—one which this Nation might well nurture and exploit.

New York's Philharmonic Symphony, currently on tour in Latin America, has been the object of adulation at almost every stop. In Caracas, particularly, mobs were as wild in their enthusiasm for Conductor Leonard Bernstein as they were in their disenchantment with Vice President Nixon a few days later.

The Philharmonic's success under State Department-ANTA sponsorship duplicates triumphant cultural forays into ninety-odd countries by 100 other groups of American artists since the program's inception.

Cultural successes do not, of course, compensate for this country's economic and political failures in Latin America and elsewhere. But they have proved their value in helping to win the minds of alien and suspicious people.

The gentlefolk in the Kremlin delight in picturing Americans as Babbitts braying in a cultural desert. Tours such as the Philharmonic's provide a sure and relatively inexpensive way of proving them wrong.

On Monday, June 16, 1958, Senator ALEXANDER WILEY and the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING] were hosts at a luncheon in the Senate District of Columbia Committee room to a group of drama students from Catholic University of America who left this week for a tour of South America to appear in most of the leading cities in a great play, *The Song of Bernadette*.

The great task of cultural ambassadorship was set forth in moving speeches to these young people by Senator Theodore Francis Green; Senator Alexander Wiley; Senator George Aiken; Senator James E. Murray; Dr. Jose Mora, Secretary-General, the Organization of American States; United States Ambassador to that inter-American organization, John Drier; the Right Reverend Monsignor John McClafferty, assistant to the rector of Catholic University of America; former United States Ambassador to Luxembourg, Perle Mesta; the Reverend Gilbert Hartke, O. P., director, department of speech and drama, Catholic University of America; as well as our colleague from New York [Mr. Keating].

Because of the importance of this matter, I include here the text of the brilliant report on S. 3335:

#### NATIONAL CAPITAL CENTER OF THE PERFORMING ARTS

Mr. CHAVEZ, from the Committee on Public Works, submitted the following report:

The Committee on Public Works, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3335) to provide for a National Capital Center of the Performing Arts which will be constructed, with funds raised by voluntary contributions, on part of the land in the District of Columbia made available for the Smithsonian Gallery of Art, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments, and recommend that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The amendments are indicated in the bill as reported by linetype and italic, and are as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert new language as a substitute.

Amend the title to read: "A bill to provide for a National Cultural Center which will be constructed, with funds raised by voluntary contributions, on a site made available in the District of Columbia."

#### PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of S. 3335, as amended, is to establish in the Smithsonian Institution a Board of Trustees of the National Cultural Center, composed of 15 specified Federal officials, members ex officio, and 15 general trustees appointed by the President, to cause to be constructed for the Institution, with funds raised by voluntary contributions, a building to be designated as the National Cultural Center on a site in the District of Columbia bounded by Rock Creek Parkway, New Hampshire Avenue, the proposed Inner Loop Freeway, and the approaches to the authorized Theodore Roosevelt Bridge.

The Board would maintain and administer the National Cultural Center and site thereof, present programs of the performing arts, lectures and other programs, and provide facilities for other civic activities. There would also be established an Advisory Committee on the Arts, designated by the President, to advise and consult with the Board and make recommendations regarding cultural activities to be carried on in the Center. The lands for the National Cultural Center and related activities would be acquired by the National Capital Planning Commission, with plans and specifications for the building approved by the Commission of Fine Arts.

#### HEARINGS

The Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds held hearings on S. 3335 concurrently with those on S. 1985, a bill authorizing preparation of plans for a National Air Museum, since both buildings were proposed for approximately the same site. In general, the Federal agencies had opposed the site on the south side of the Mall opposite the National Gallery of Art, largely because of the size and shape of the site, the lack of parking area, and because it had previously been approved as a site for the National Air Museum. Several alternate sites for the National Cultural Center were proposed. The Bureau of the Budget opposed the provisions of S. 3335 assigning to the Smithsonian Institution responsibility for operating cultural activities, believing that encouragement of the arts is primarily a matter for private and local initiative.

The author of S. 3335, and a companion bill in the House of Representatives; national and local representatives of all branches of the performing arts, music, opera, drama, letters, dance, and others; civic and trade organizations; and individuals; testified as to the urgent need in the District of Columbia for more adequate public facilities to present programs in the performing arts,

provide for adequate instructions in such arts, and the provision of adequate facilities for other civic activities. There was unanimous agreement among all witnesses who testified at the hearing of the many benefits that would accrue, and the interest and appreciation that would develop in this country, for the opera, the ballet, drama, and music in every form, if an adequate cultural center for the performing arts is developed in the city of Washington, D. C.

#### AMENDMENT

Because of the controversy that developed over the proposed site for the National Capital Center of the Performing Arts, and opposition to certain provisions of S. 3335, the coauthors of the two bills pending before Congress, the interested Federal agencies, and others, cooperated in working out an amendment to S. 3335 in the nature of substitute language, with the proposed building to be located on a site in the Foggy Bottom area near the Potomac River. This site and the proposed language changes has the approval of the Commission of Fine Arts, the National Capital Planning Commission, the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the Bureau of the Budget, the Washington Board of Trade, and others. The committee heartily endorses this amendment to S. 3335.

#### DISCUSSION

The committee was presented testimony at great length on the dire need, long overdue, for a National Cultural Center in the city of Washington, D. C., to provide adequate facilities for the performance of opera, ballet, symphonic and chamber music, drama, and reading of poetry. All Americans are very proud of their National Capital, yet the cultural facilities here are inferior to all leading European capitals, and numerous smaller European cities. Adequate facilities are not available for presenting grand opera in full performance with suitable stage and scenery equipment. This lack of an adequate center for the arts in Washington detracts from our international prestige. Visitors from abroad to Washington inquire about our opera house and are told we have none.

In recent years, there has been several international cultural exchange programs between various countries. The exhibits and events at the Brussels Fair place an emphasis on culture as well as on science and trade. Our citizens are not without talent or interest in the arts, and these facilities should be developed to provide common ties which will unite the United States with other nations and assist in the further growth and development of friendly, sympathetic, and peaceful relations between the United States and the other nations of the world.

The committee believes that music, art, poetry, drama, and dance, transcends language barriers, and provides a means of communication between people of different nationalities, which will permit conveyance to people of other countries some of the basic concepts of the American way of life.

The committee commends the sponsors and proponents of S. 3335 for working out a satisfactory amendment which has been found to be so widely acceptable. The site selected is in an area of street and highway development, and adequate routes of ingress, egress, and parking areas can be developed as the plans proceed. The bill provides that the site be provided by the United States, which would be the only Federal expense involved. The National Capital Planning Commission estimates the cost of acquiring the additional private property in the proposed site not in Federal ownership as \$650,000, and proposes to utilize funds appropriated under the Capper-Cramton Act for that purpose. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia approve this proposal. Funds for construction of the Cultural Center building would be raised by voluntary

contributions, which would be administered and disbursed by the Board of Trustees.

The committee is of the opinion that enactment of this legislation will permit careful planning and construction of a National Cultural Center worthy of the city of Washington and of America, and to permit our cultural development to keep pace with our economic and scientific development. It believes that vast public benefits will result in awakening and advancing our artistic, creative, and cultural development, and recommends enactment of the legislation.

The comments of the Federal agencies on the bill, as amended, are shown in the following communications:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,  
Washington, D. C., May 27, 1958.  
Hon. FRANK THOMPSON, Jr.,  
House of Representatives,  
House Office Building,  
Washington D. C.

DEAR MR. THOMPSON: This refers to your letter of May 13, 1958, requesting views of the Bureau of the Budget on a tentative draft bill to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a National Cultural Center.

Although the Bureau has no recommendations on the location of the proposed center, we tend to agree with the National Capital Planning Commission that the site described in the draft bill would be generally suitable for an activity of this nature.

In connection with the establishment of a National Cultural Center, we must, of course, withhold final comment until an administration position can be developed on an introduced bill, particularly as to the policy questions involved. It would appear, however, that the draft removes most of the objections as to form of legislation advanced in review of the earlier bill, H. R. 9848.

Sincerely yours,

ROGER W. JONES,  
Assistant Director.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING  
COMMISSION,  
Washington, D. C., May 28, 1958.  
Hon. FRANK THOMPSON, Jr.,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. THOMPSON: In response to your request for the comments of the Commission with regard to the newest version of your bill providing for a National Cultural Center, please let me say that we find it to be in conformity with the stand taken by the Commission at its April meeting. At that time the Commission heartily endorsed the concept of the Cultural Center and strongly urged the consideration of the site on the Potomac River.

We are delighted to see that many persons and groups in the community and Members of Congress are concurring with our recommendation. We urge the passage of your new bill and pledge our continuing support toward the building of this most important project.

Very truly yours,  
HARLAND BARTHOLOMEW,  
Chairman.

NATIONAL CAPITAL  
PLANNING COMMISSION,  
Washington, D. C., May 23, 1958.  
Hon. J. W. FULBRIGHT,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR FULBRIGHT: In response to your request for further information concerning the feasibility of utilizing the United States Navy Potomac Annex site for the proposed Cultural Center, and for a clarification of the Commission's position with regard to the use of the site on the Potomac

River, please let us submit the following information.

Our project planning staff has reanalyzed the two sites and finds that the Navy Hospital site in its present form would not permit the ingress and egress of the large number of passenger cars which would be generated by the proposed Cultural Center. The high wall along 23d Street and the steep grades on E Street and to the south permit most inadequate vehicular access. The present entrance at the intersection of 23d and E would, if used for major access, create congestion serious enough to be detrimental to the popularity of such a center. The proposed inner loop to the west would not permit access from that direction. This high-speed traffic facility has been designed according to the most modern standards and to redesign it to provide access to the subject site would reduce its efficiency and safety to a disastrous degree. Concerning parking, we find that the State Department space could not be relied on and the proposed Potomac Plaza Hotel to the north could provide parking only for its own use.

One solution would be to reduce the level of the hill approximately 30 feet, which would provide easier access at several places. Aside from the serious question of whether or not such a site of prominence should be lowered, the sheer cost of such an undertaking would be very great. According to the engineers supervising the excavation of the adjacent State Department site, and the estimates prepared by our technical staff, the cost of lowering the elevation of this site would be somewhat in excess of \$3 million. It is difficult to believe that such a cost would be justified when the result, trafficwise, would still be less than satisfactory.

You will be interested in knowing that Lt. Col. Thomas Hunter, Assistant Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, indicated at the meeting called by the Fine Arts Commission, that it would be practically impossible to bring traffic in and out of the site during peak hours. It should be noted that our most recent studies indicate that approximately 10 acres of land on this site would be suitable for actual building and parking purposes.

Concerning the river site, a reanalysis of the area reveals that nearly 10 acres would be available at this location without disturbing the private property east of 26th Street. We have been in constant communication with the design engineers of both the Highway Department and the National Park Service and still find that the bridge approaches will not reduce the size of this site.

As our Commission indicated by its action at its May meeting there is a genuine desire on its part to be helpful in the acquiring of the site for the Cultural Center. Upon examining the slightly more than \$1 million of the funds already appropriated under section 4a of the Capper-Cramton Act, we find that it would be feasible, if specifically authorized by Congress, and subject to the approval of the District Board of Commissioners and the Bureau of the Budget, to utilize approximately \$300,000 toward the purchase of the remainder of the river site. According to our estimates, this would be nearly one-half of the remaining property. The Commission could then, in its regular budget request for fiscal year 1960, ask for sufficient funds for the last portion of the site. By that time the Commission will have exhausted already appropriated funds for acquisition of park and playground sites in the District, and would in the normal course of events be requesting further appropriations. To expend more than \$300,000 from present appropriations would seriously endanger park and playground sites in several of the District's residential neighborhoods. Attached you will find a map indicating the river site and environs.

Please be assured that the Commission will continue to support the proposed Cultural Center in every way possible. Respectfully submitted.

HARLAND BARTHOLOMEW,  
Chairman.

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS,  
INTERIOR DEPARTMENT BUILDING,  
Washington, May 28, 1958.

Hon. FRANK THOMPSON, Jr.,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN THOMPSON: At the meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts, which was held on May 22, 1958, the members considered the draft legislation containing the proposals sponsored by you and Senator FULBRIGHT to appropriate as a site for the National Center of the Performing Arts, the land owned by the Federal Government, along the Potomac Parkway, bounded by the projected Inner Loop Freeway on the east, the newly authorized Theodore Roosevelt Bridge approaches on the south, Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway on the west, and New Hampshire Avenue and F Street on the north, as approved by the National Capital Planning Commission for this purpose.

We hope the National Capital Planning Commission will be authorized to acquire by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, the additional land which may be necessary to provide an adequate site for the National Center of the Performing Arts and related facilities in the location referred to above. We would suggest that not only the design and specifications of the buildings for the performing arts should be approved by the Commission of Fine Arts but also the approaches and landscape treatment of the grounds. The Commission also recommended that highways in the neighborhood of the buildings shall be located as not to restrict access to the buildings and the parking areas. We further recommend that the draft legislation be changed to give the bridge its official title, "The Theodore Roosevelt Bridge."

The Commission will be delighted to see such a site provided for the Center of the Performing Arts in Washington. We feel that it is of the greatest importance that a handsome building should be available for the performance of symphonic music, opera, ballet, and drama in the Nation's Capital. We hope that if the Government is willing to provide a suitable location such as the river site, it may be possible to secure by private donations the funds with which to erect the buildings. We also hope the committee will give consideration to the proposals advanced by Senator FULBRIGHT and Congressman THOMPSON in the draft legislation.

Sincerely yours,  
DAVID E. FINLEY,  
Chairman.

GOVERNMENT OF THE  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,  
Washington, D. C., June 4, 1958.  
Hon. FRANK THOMPSON, Jr.,  
United States House of Representatives,  
Old House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN THOMPSON: Reply is made to your telephone conversation requesting information on the proposed location of the Cultural Center.

This matter was considered at the meeting of the Board of Commissioners on Tuesday, June 3, 1958, at which time Mr. William E. Finley, Executive Director of the National Capital Planning Commission and Lt. Col. Thomas B. Hunter, Assistant Engineer Commissioner were present.

Previously, in reporting on legislation, the Commissioners had expressed a preference

for the Mall site. Subsequently they learned that due to a building restriction line imposed by the Planning Commission the Mall site was considerably less than the 11 acres which they thought was available and that the Mall site is now limited to about 5½ acres.

During the meeting, Mr. Finley of the Planning Commission presented to the Commissioners an analysis of the Capper-Cramton projects and funds and presented a schematic layout of the river site, showing possible building arrangements, parking, and egress and ingress areas, including street and highway system adjacent thereto.

After a discussion, the Commissioners agreed to the river site for the Cultural Center and the use of Capper-Cramton funds by the Planning Commission to acquire the remaining private property within the boundaries of the proposed site.

Very sincerely yours,

ROBT. E. McLAUGHLIN,  
President, Board of Commissioners,  
District of Columbia.

**S. 3335, ANALYSIS OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS  
IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE**

Section 1 designates the act as the "National Cultural Center" Act.

Section 2 establishes in the Smithsonian Institution a Board of Trustees to administer and maintain the National Cultural Center and site. The Board would consist of 9 Federal officials, 3 Members of the Senate, and 3 Members of the House of Representatives, as members ex officio, and 15 general trustees appointed by the President for 10-year staggered terms. The President would also appoint an Advisory Committee on the Arts (unlimited number), to advise and consult with the Board and make recommendations to the Board regarding cultural activities to be carried on in the National Cultural Center. The Advisory Committee would serve without compensation, but with reimbursement for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred in connection with committee work.

Section 3 directs the Board to construct for the Smithsonian Institution, using funds obtained by voluntary contributions, a building to be designated the "National Cultural Center," on a site in the District of Columbia in the Foggy Bottom area near the Potomac River, which will be selected and acquired by the National Capital Planning Commission, with the plans and specifications approved by the Commission of Fine Arts. The National Capital Planning Commission states that an area of about 10 acres is available, about 9 acres of which is now federally owned.

Section 4 outlines the duties of the Board to develop and present various programs at the center, and provide facilities for other civic activities.

Section 5 authorizes the Board to solicit, accept, and administer, subscriptions, gifts, bequests, or other money, securities, or property, and to sell, exchange, invest, or reinvest, funds or properties, for the benefit of the National Cultural Center, and to make necessary expenditures. The Board is authorized to appoint and fix the compensation and duties of a director, assistant director, and secretary, and such other officers and employees of the National Cultural Center as are necessary for efficient administration of the functions of the Board. The actions of the Board would not be subject to review by any officer or agency other than a court of law.

Section 6 authorizes the Board to adopt an official seal, and to make such bylaws, rules, and regulations considered necessary for proper administration, organization, and procedure of the Board. Eight members of the Board would constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The Board would have all the powers of a trustee in respect to trust funds it administers, and would sub-

mit an annual report of its operations and a financial statement to the Smithsonian Institution.

The Bureau of the Budget agrees that the site proposed in the amendment would be suitable for an activity of this nature, and apparently removes most of the objections to the original bill, but withholds final comment until an administrative position can be developed on introduced legislation. The National Capital Planning Commission and the Commission on Fine Arts approve the proposed amendment to S. 3335.

## The Star-Spangled Banner

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. ROLAND V. LIBONATI**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 18, 1958

Mr. LIBONATI. Mr. Speaker, the composer of a national song writes with hurried strokes fed by the strong feelings of fervent patriotism from within the very soul of his being, and this is certainly true of Francis Scott Key. The song of Deborah, the psalm of Moses, and many of the psalms of David reveal a passionate patriotism. This is true of every nation in every age.

America has, through the years, had her share of national songs, and for generations to the present day still remain with us, just as popular now as then. We find Americans, and especially schoolchildren, singing the revolutionary marching song, Yankee Doodle, or My Country 'Tis of Thee, or Hail, Columbia, or The Battle Hymn of the Republic, or America, the Beautiful and many others.

The one song that for 144 years is seized upon by the Americans in a patriotic mood is The Star-Spangled Banner. The true American sentiment embodied in this song resulted in Congress declaring it a National Anthem on March 3, 1931.

Since this Congressional action, time and again controversial discussions have been waged, with demands that Congress rescind its action, seeking for the adoption different songs written for that purpose, versions of the same song, changes in the music arrangement and even changes in the words and tune. But Congress remains adamant.

At the time that Francis Scott Key, a lawyer, composed The Star-Spangled Banner, he was in the United States Army in the War of 1812. His friend, Dr. William Beanes, a brother-in-law of Justice Taney, had been captured by the British and made a prisoner of war on board the British fleet. Because of the importance of the prisoner's family, Mr. Key received permission from President Madison to go on board the British ship, under a flag of truce, with John S. Skinner, a Government agent, for the exchange of prisoners.

Key and Skinner were treated kindly by the British officers but were detained on board until after the fleet made its attack on Baltimore. On the night of September 13, 1814, Fort McHenry was

bombarded. The three Americans were on deck and watched the action. They knew that the returned fire from the fort signified that it had not surrendered. By the light of the rockets' red glare, and bombs bursting in air, they could see the American flag waving over Fort McHenry.

A short time before dawn the firing ceased and with it came a period of awful suspense. But, by the dawn's early light, they saw that our flag was still there.

In this tense, emotional condition of the moment the song was born. He jotted down on the back of a letter the clauses and phrases and lines as they came to him. During the day he and his companions were released. That night at the hotel he wrote out the song as it is today. He used the meter of a song that was popular at the time, and set his new song to be sung to the same then popular tune, Anacreon in Heaven.

The next morning he showed the song to Judge Nicholson, who approved it. A printer struck it off on handbills. The judge named it The Defense of Fort McHenry. But on January 6, just before the great battle of the war—the Battle of New Orleans—the song was renamed The Star-Spangled Banner.

Up to March 3, 1931, it was used along with all the other national songs. Mr. Jefferson Levy introduced a bill in the House on January 30, 1913, but it died in the Committee on the Judiciary.

The first official recognition came through President Woodrow Wilson, who designated its presentment at state functions and occasions. Congress passed a bill on March 3, 1931, designating The Star-Spangled Banner as the national anthem.

There have been introduced House Joint Resolutions 17 and 558 which have for their aim the adoption of a specific version of The Star-Spangled Banner, by Mr. BROYHILL. Hearings have been held, and voluminous testimony given, by its proponents to nullify the action of March 3, 1931. And so the critics are at it again. They are attacking the song as one that is not representative of the ideology, characteristics, or fundamental attitudes of the American people. Some aver that the words are not those of a poet and that the grammatical composition of the stanzas picture America in such a belligerent and bellicose manner that no one can escape the impression that it fosters a feeling of militarism and of narrow nationalism. Others, equally honest in their criticism, say that the tune is unsingable and is not expressive of the American spirit at its best.

Let us weigh these criticisms from an unprejudiced and unemotional viewpoint.

Nationalism, most commonly called patriotism, as understood by the average American, is a noble sentiment and one of the finest instincts in a man. A person without patriotism, as in the memorable words of Sir Walter Scott, is a dead soul as he suggests in the Lay of the Last Minstrel:

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead  
Who never to himself has said,  
This is my own, my native land."

The prophets of Israel felt their patriotism not as an emotional vibration, but as a sentiment of love. They yearned for their holy city when in exile and their joy at seeing it again, as set forth in their psalms, indicates their deep affection for their country. They displayed a religious and ethical passion in their patriotism and denounced and eradicated sin that had previously sapped the life of their nation.

The Star-Spangled Banner certainly does not favor a type of narrow nationalism, as against the broader and higher patriotism of the brotherhood of nations.

America is the composite of man bred of all extractions and accepts the spirit of Christ's Sermon on the Mount, as well as the Magna Carta and, certainly, as the good samaritan of modern times is the true guide of liberty-loving nations. Certainly, we have not been guilty of a selfish love for our own country alone but, on the other hand, have been forgetful of ourselves to not deny others in the human family their aspirations, comforts, and economic and military security.

Oh thus be it ever when free men shall stand  
Between their loved homes and the war's  
desolation.

Blessed with victory and peace, may the  
heaven-rescued land,  
Praise the power that hath made and  
preserved us a Nation.

Then conquer we must, when our cause it  
is just,  
And this be our motto:  
In God is our trust.

The tune of our national anthem is in  
keeping with its soaring heights of  
sweeping grandeur like the eagle in its  
balanced tempo of winged flight.

As Calvin Coolidge said in his address  
at Philadelphia at the celebration of the  
150th anniversary of the Declaration of  
Independence—he contended that the  
exhortation of the Star-Spangled Banner—  
“We can conquer only when our  
cause is just.” We can feel secure in our  
national safety only so long as we practice  
our national motto: “In God is our  
trust.”

The spirit of our national anthem is  
one with the spirit of the Declaration of  
Independence. It came from a concept  
of religious teaching gained under a  
great spirit of development of the religious  
insight of the people. It resulted  
in great moral power.

Our national anthem, The Star-Spangled  
Banner fully treats in glorifying  
terms the symbol of our country.

Oh say can you see by the dawn's early light  
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's  
last gleaming

Whose broad stripes and bright stars  
through the perilous night,  
O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly  
streaming.

And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting  
in air,  
Gave proof through the night that our flag  
was still there.

Oh, say does that Star-Spangled Banner yet  
wave  
O'er the land of the free and the home of  
the brave?

The flag was born almost 1 year after  
the Declaration of Independence on  
June 14, 1777. The Continental Con-

gress voted that the flag of the United  
States should consist of 13 red and white  
stripes and a union of blue with 13 stars.  
Previously flags of various designs had  
been used by the Army and several of  
the States. A star and stripe was added  
for each newly admitted State. But  
later Congress enacted legislation limiting  
the flag to the 13 stripes, alternating  
red and white, representing the Thirteen  
Original States and that, in the little  
square heaven of blue, a star for each  
State. The red is of scarlet color—a  
bright, brilliant red of an orange tinge—the  
red of love, loyalty, and courage, the  
colors of blood, the fire of life. The  
white signifying purity of purpose,  
the transparent beauty of light meaning  
truth and saintly righteousness. The  
white stars in a blue field signify the  
Star of Bethlehem, a sacred meaning  
of the coming of the sacred ideals and  
aspirations of a free people with democratic  
ideals and a love for the perfection of the  
spotless character of our national aims  
and the realization of our strong virtues.

On the shore dimly seen through the mists  
of the deep,

Where the foes' haughty host in dread silence  
reposes,

What is that which the breeze,  
O'er the towering steep as it fitfully blows,  
Half conceals, half discloses?

Now it catches the gleam of the morning's  
first beam, in full glory reflected

Now shines on the stream.  
'Tis the Star-Spangled Banner

Oh long may it wave,  
O'er the land of the free, and the home of  
the brave.

The beauty of the flag unfurled,  
floating upon the breeze of this free  
America, with a beautiful grace and balance  
of excellence, personifies the true  
spirit of American ideology. It does not  
stimulate in one the idolaters' worship of  
it, but rather a sudden acceptance of  
the beauty of it.

The Star-Spangled Banner, in its second  
stanza, is glorified in itself. The lines  
in the first stanza—“rockets' red  
glare, the bombs bursting in air,” and the  
lines in the second stanza, the “foe's  
haughty host,” is only a depiction of the  
battle. Certainly the battle itself is not  
glorified. It is the sight of the flag that  
arouses the feelings of the observer. It  
is the flag that is loved, not war. The  
United States flag is a beautiful flag.  
The design, its symmetry, and the arrangement  
of the beautiful colors, give to it a pretty  
and pleasing acceptance as a beautiful  
banner in its appearance, waving in the  
breeze. The country it represents as a  
symbol would not have anything to do  
with this feeling. Foreign nations have  
commented upon its appearance as being  
strikingly attractive. It is significant  
because it is the sign of the American  
Government. In humility I have penned  
these few lines:

#### OUR FLAG

The Star-Spangled Banner

Long may we sing,

That in God is our trust

So the heavens do ring!

For it glories the flag

With the freedom it brings

To the land of the free man

Where liberty clings.

To those who would change it  
We say, without fear,  
That the soul of America  
Holds it too dear.

And the veterans who loved it  
Who died in a war,  
Are singing its tune  
On God's heavenly shore.

The national anthem is a  
World hymn today,  
For freedom-loving nations  
Revere it that way.

Listed below are interesting news items  
in the Chicago Tribune treating with  
the changing tonality of the voice of  
Americans, with or without quality or  
talent. It might be further stated that  
you have it or you do not. If you flatly  
hum, squeak or bray, it is needless to  
say this whole paper discussion is unnecessary.

The Tribune on July 19, 1939, stated  
that a Metropolitan American tenor,  
Frederick Jagel, filed a suit in the Federal  
district court attacking the legality of  
The Star-Spangled Banner as the national  
anthem at a time when the depression  
had the country on the ropes and too  
weak to make an outcry. Thomas Tardelli,  
his attorney, said that he would ask for  
a determination whether the Congress  
had a right in 1931 to so designate the  
song.

In a few hours, in Washington, the  
great-grandson of the author, Lt. Col.  
Francis Scott Key-Smith once more entered  
the lists in its defense; also, Mrs.  
Henry M. Robert, Jr., president general  
of the Daughters of the American Revolution.  
Jagel said he could not sing The  
Star-Spangled Banner and he did not  
think anyone else could.

The defenders scoffed at this criticism  
saying: Anyone can sing it. Just learn  
the words and the music. It was rewritten  
in a lower key.

Jagel's petition avers that it has a low  
tune with too many high notes. He called  
the words vindictive and nonpoetic, and  
wedded to an ancient barroom ballad  
with a difficult range of one and one-fifth  
octaves. Not even a tenor could be at  
home in a range like that, insisted the  
tenor.

Old stuff, said the keysmith—they will  
do it every time—referring to the song's  
enemies, who in his lifetime he has come  
to know as legion.

He cited President Theodore Roosevelt's  
issuance of an executive order making  
The Star-Spangled Banner the national  
anthem for all military purposes—that it  
had held its place 117 years before  
Congress acted—that Admiral Dewey  
supplied Prince Henry of Prussia with  
band music for the song. The Prince  
had entertained Dewey at Manila and  
had played, Hall Columbia, as the  
national anthem.

Another news item as follows appeared  
in the Chicago Tribune May 23, 1958, by  
Seymour Raven:

IF VOICES GET LOWER OUR NATIONAL ANTHEM  
MAY BECOME INAUDIBLE  
(By Seymour Raven)

No peacetime audience in my memory  
turned in a better performance of The  
Star-Spangled Banner than did the crowd at  
the recent opening night of Moscow's  
Moliseyev folk dancers here. If citizens  
have stood

largely silent on so many other occasions, they more than redeemed themselves in the presence of the Russians. For strategic reasons that need no explaining, it is better that way than the other way around.

Recent proposals to revise our national anthem, based on helplessness before the challenge of the song's melodic range, may be a new expression of dissatisfaction—but the dissatisfaction itself is of very long standing. As you have seen, one complaint talks about vocal strain and others soon enlarge the argument to esthetic considerations. This has been going on a long time, even before *The Star-Spangled Banner* was given official status.

The *Tribune's* music critic at the turn of the century, George Upton, complained: "It should be humiliating to the national pride that our *Star-Spangled Banner* is sung to the tune of an English tavern drinking song; that *Columbia*, the Gem of the Ocean is borrowed from *Britannia*, the *Pride of the Ocean*; that the melody of *Hail Columbia* is of uncertain origin; that the tune of *America* came to us after it had done years of service in France and England.

"All of ours are borrowed. It is said that national anthems are inspired when the moment comes. The moment is a long time coming."

Well, now, if the moment was a long time coming a half century ago, what would Upton say about it today?

When Congress put the official stamp on *The Star-Spangled Banner* in 1931, it did so against a considerable accumulation of contrary feeling not alone Upton's. On record was the opposition of the music supervisors national conference (1930), which said "the text is a reflection of a single wartime event which cannot fully represent the spirit of a nation committed to peace and good will" and that "the music, while thrilling when well sung on occasions of high patriotic fervor, is not suitable for frequent singing in assemblages where a national anthem is needed."

Very latest efforts to remedy the situation deal with alteration of the tune, to make it lie more comfortably within the voice. But in my opinion this does little good because the words will continue to lie uneasily within the English language. The melody deserves the kind of words Francis Scott Key wrote to it. They deserve each other.

For every move one may make to bevel off the melody, one ought to make a compensatory move with the text, for the words as words are edgy and out of range. A revised text might go something like this:

By the light of early dawn,  
So proudly we see  
A land of the brave  
And a home for the free.

By this time the text is much different and the melody perhaps wholly different. Good. We might be on the way to a totally new song, and don't think for a minute I am nominating the four lines above as the start of a new text. Write your own.

The moment is a long time coming, Upton said. He understood the perils of waiting. See what the architects of New York's Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts are compelled to do for their Philharmonic and Metropolitan Opera housing plans.

Those architects are finding that they must cut the seating capacity because new generations of Americans are huskier and need more room for comfort. Rather than build the halls larger, and possibly reach a point of diminishing returns in acoustics, the New York planners are making the noble sacrifice of reduced ticket potential.

The question now arises: If Americans are growing taller, and broader across the beam, may they not also be developing deeper

voices? Will American males drop out of the tenor range and become a race of baritones, basses, and bassi profondi? Will females scale downward from contralto, doomed to rocking the gentle lark in the cradle of the deep?

The threat is very real, for then everybody will sing *The Star-Spangled Banner* several keys lower than at present. On that basis the high notes will be attainable, but the low notes will be inaudible. As everybody knows, when you go below a certain pitch you get not tone but hot air.

Before America gets into a position where it is singing an inaudible national anthem (*O, Say, Can You Hear?*) somebody better come up with a new one. There is not a minute to lose.

We are largely indebted to Mr. Daniel L. Marsh, former president of Boston College, retired 1951, who treated this subject with thorough finesse in his book, *The American Canon*, teaching and preaching Americanism in an unusual and effective manner. He considered the *Star-Spangled Banner*, and presents and discusses it, as one of the documents which constitute the American way of life, which forms part of an authoritative code for all who call themselves Americans, and should understand. We must disagree with his interpretation of certain statements and toasts given by heroic Americans as emphasizing a militaristic attitude. After all, love of country does connote the idea that one would die for his country, defending it against a common enemy, whether the moral issues were right or wrong.

Other bills being considered are House Joint Resolution 517, by Mr. DORN of New York; H. R. 4303, by Mrs. ST. GEORGE; H. R. 10452 by Mr. KEARNS; and H. R. 12231 by Mr. ZELENSKY.

### The President Speaks

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

#### HON. OVERTON BROOKS

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 18, 1958

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, the high point in recent meetings of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress has been remarks from the President. At the 45th national convention, held here in Washington, D. C., this year, we were honored by having the speech from the President delivered by Maj. Gen. J. S. Bragdon, special assistant to the President of the United States. The President in his remarks recognized the importance of river and harbor and water resources development. General Bragdon gave us a short, but vitally important speech on his own behalf and I take pleasure in presenting herewith these two addresses:

REMARKS BY MAJ. GEN. J. S. BRAGDON, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, BEFORE THE 45TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL RIVERS AND HARBORS CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 16, 1958

Mr. Chairman, distinguished guests, ladies, and gentlemen, the President asked

me to convey to you his personal regards and to present a message to all in attendance at this conference. It is a great privilege for me to do so:

The Honorable OVERTON BROOKS,  
Member of Congress, President, National Rivers and Harbors Congress,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR OVERTON: Please give my greetings to those attending the 45th annual convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress.

This annual meeting demonstrates the widespread interest of our citizens in the use and conservation of our country's water and land resources. Here too is convincing evidence that there must be the broadest possible participation and cooperation in the development of our resource projects.

This work takes time and skill. It is a real application of American democracy; with all voices heard, all needs fairly weighed.

We begin with a host of problems; the growing competitive uses of water, the thirst of our complex metropolitan and suburban areas, the sometimes overlapping and conflicting responsibilities of Federal, State, and local agencies. In trying to answer these problems there are bound to be honest differences of opinion, but every effort must be made to move forward to new achievements in the public interest.

Our plans should be comprehensive to keep in balance all types of public construction according to their relative urgencies.

Legislation for the 12 interstate compacts recently enacted by the Congress is a good example of the way water resource plans can be hammered out by enlisting the abilities of all concerned. Then as all join in vigorous preliminary participation, there is good reason to believe they will continue to share in the actual development, operation, and maintenance of works of improvement. This healthy process is well known to the members of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress who have long played an active part in this demanding field.

In this spirit, I am delighted to send best wishes to you for another fine convocation. Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

The President emphasized, as you have noted, what we believe to be one of the fundamental prerequisites for securing the kind of water resource development from which we all can receive lasting satisfaction—broad participation, cooperation, and willingness to share responsibility.

Since time began, man has had to deal with the plain but stubborn fact that his wants are infinite while the resources available to satisfy them have specific limits. History is replete with examples of how societies down through the ages have organized themselves to match resources with needs. Success in this effort has insured survival, as with Switzerland. Failure to do so resulted in decline and ultimate decay as with ancient Syria.

In the United States, we have traditionally recognized the right of freedom of action of individuals. But, in George Bernard Shaw's language, "Liberty (freedom) means responsibility. That is why most men dread it." So the right of each community to enjoy its water resources carries with it also participation in their development—responsibilities which include cooperative action and compromise when necessary for the overall good.

Our public works needs have pyramided. Count the needs of your children and grandchildren and those of your neighbors. In ever-increasing amounts they require additional public facilities, including water supply, water transportation, and all the other blessings that result from the best uses of water.

Their needs are augmented by greater wants for better living, a better car, wider streets, and better lighting. We want our children's standard of living to grow.

When our citizens become cramped in our cities and want the fresh air and greater space of the suburbs, they get on the move. And Mr. Tom Jones, citizen, expects his public servants to provide additional public facilities for him to do so. We believe the expectations reasonable.

These not-so-unreasonable needs, wants, and growth movements have expanded to such gargantuan proportions that our resources have become taxed and we must choose between them. We must determine the relative urgencies of these demands. We need a sound method for this determination.

In a particular sense, when a region's citizens count up their natural water and related land resources and consider their future, should they in an arid region say, "We shall make steel here," or in the midst of the Rockies, "We shall raise cattle here." Should they not rather inquire, "What can we best do with what God has given us? What water resources have we? Are they limited? Can we augment them? Can we use them to transport materials to us and to carry away what we make? Shall we farm, mine, raise cattle, or manufacture? Finally, in view of all factors, what various alternatives have we to choose from to best guide our immediate future and the longer range future of our children?"

We believe a sound answer is that the best path of growth is that which nature dictates with all her assets weighed together. It is not a unilateral approach which springs from a study by any one agency which has been charged with one major function. We believe any region has a right to consider all possible alternative choices for its future growth.

We believe simply that the principles, choice, and selection of "the best for the region," "the best for the basin," "the best

for the State," and "the best for the Nation" should be applied to all planning before decisions are made. And all the folks of the region, basin, or State should have a voice in this planning from the beginning.

Comprehensive planning connotes not only a coordination of the functional planning of agencies and the harmonizing of the efforts of all levels of government, but aggressive participation by those primarily concerned. We have only to look at the \$12-billion plan of the great State of California for an outstanding example. Think of it—a \$12-billion plan for one State. It is their plan. Of course, they have cooperated with Federal and local agencies in its development and desire the benefits of such Federal assistance as the laws provide. But California has a plan based on California's conception of California's future.

The great State of Texas is, I understand, developing a long-range plan which, too, will be Texas' own plan as Texans see their destiny.

I believe you in this Rivers and Harbors Congress agree in wanting the best plan, not the next best. The recommendations of the President's Advisory Committee on Water Resources Policy, submitted to the Congress of the United States in January 1956, contained policies and principles with attendant organizations to make our water-resources-development programs the best.

They mark out a coordinated course of action whose sole objective is to attain the best.

Our water policies, to a degree, have, like Topsy, "just grown" in a somewhat piecemeal fashion. This was only natural, since the Federal Government has at different historical periods responded to the most prominent pressure of need of the people of that period. Emphasis on functional development through programs of specific agencies with specific duties was natural. But as the country has become more and more closely knit together, and its needs have grown in

diversity, complexity, and size, these functions have overlapped and impinged on each other in many regions.

Some years ago a friend of mine told me of the expansion of his company in the food line. It absorbed many smaller food businesses, some of which in turn had several lines which competed with those of other divisions of the mother company. This overlapping took place not only in type of product but soon in the regions served geographically. The law of diminishing returns came into play and earnings fell. Management then had to reexamine their resources and objectives and do some pruning. No major divisions were eliminated but collaboration was secured through establishment of definite policies and a rearrangement of the organization to assure their carrying out.

The need for coordination of our water resource development through adoption of a broad national policy with effective organization to follow up is greater today than ever. We need some more definite charts and guides to follow as programs and projects multiply.

I would like to recall for your consideration a point made by your able President, the Honorable Congressman OVERTON BROOKS, in his statement before the House Public Works Committee several years ago. It is even more applicable today. He stated that the matter of providing a sound policy for the conservation and development of our country's water resources is of broad national interest involving the Federal Government, the States, the political subdivisions, corporate entities, and individuals.

The National Rivers and Harbors Congress has been traditionally a leader in the water resources development of our country. We can take comfort in the knowledge that your organization will continue to advance the common effort for better balanced, more economic, coordinated public construction in which all citizens can participate and from which all will benefit.

## SENATE

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1958

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

God of all mercy, bowing at this noon-tide altar of Thy grace, may we be vividly conscious that we need not turn back to bygone centuries to hear Thy voice, as if Thou dost no longer speak to men.

Above the noise of crashing systems, yea, in and through the change and confusion of our day, give us to see that Thou art searching out the souls of men before Thy judgment seat.

Through the want and woe of Thy world, and of Thy children, our brothers, Thy voice to us is sounding.

So, hearing and heeding the divine summons, may our compassion, wide as human need, help to heal the open sores of the world as we serve the present age, our calling to fulfill.

In the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, June 18, 1958, was dispensed with.

## MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House insisted upon its amendment to the bill (S. 3910) authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. BLATNIK, Mr. JONES of Alabama, Mr. MCGREGOR, and Mr. MACK of Washington were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 12948) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

## ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they

were signed by the President pro tempore:

S. 846. An act for the establishment of a National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission to study the outdoor recreation resources of the public lands and other land and water areas of the United States, and for other purposes;

S. 1248. An act for the relief of Fred G. Clark;

S. 2064. An act for the relief of Marie Ethel Pavlovitch and her daughter, Dolly Hester Pavlovitch;

S. 2087. An act for the relief of Eva Lichtfuss;

S. 2099. An act for the relief of Irene B. Moss;

S. 2147. An act for the relief of Chong Sook Rhee;

S. 2196. An act for the relief of Annadore E. D. Haubold and Cynthia Edna Haubold;

S. 2245. An act for the relief of Moy Tong Poy;

S. 2256. An act for the relief of Luz Poblete and Robert Poblete Broadus, Jr.;

S. 2301. An act for the relief of Genevieve M. Scott Bell;

S. 2346. An act for the relief of Lucy Hedwig Schultz;

S. 2499. An act for the relief of Ilona Agnes Ronay;

S. 2503. An act for the relief of Maria H. Aguas and Buena M. Castro;

S. 2538. An act for the relief of Florica Bogdan;

S. 2613. An act for the relief of Cedomilj Mihailo Ristic;

S. 2650. An act for the relief of Tokiyo Nakajima and her child, Megumi (Kathy) Nakajima;